

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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*Monday, February 29, 1988/Phalgun 10,
1909 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleague, Shri Mohammad Shaffee Chaudhuri. He was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

An agriculturist and a prominent social worker, he worked for the uplift of rural areas of the State and was associated with several social organisations in various capacities.

A veteran political worker, he served the people of his State through the Red Cross Society during 1934-35. He worked incessantly for the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

A journalist and an academic, he was associated with a number of education institutions and served as Principal of a college and also as member of the Senate of the Jammu & Kashmir University.

Shri Mohammad Shaffee Chaudhuri passed away at New Delhi on 25 February, 1988 at the age of 70 years.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

Fertilisers Stock

*81. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge stock of chemical fertilisers domestically produced and imported, have piled up without finding an outlet in the market; if so, the quantity thereof

(b) the reasons for importing fertilisers inspite of severe glut conditions in the fertiliser market, not only under rupee payment arrangements but also from hard currency areas;

(c) whether the fertiliser industry has been pleading strongly since 1984-85 against such excessive import; and

(d) the amount of loss suffered by the industry in 1987 due to glut condition in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. As on 1.2.1988, about 3 million tonnes of fertiliser nutrients are in stock.

(b) Since there is no known indigenous source of Muriate of Potash its entire requirement is met through imports both from rupee payment and hard currency areas. For the year 1987-88 it was not considered necessary to import any urea and DAP to meet the assessed agronomic requirement. However, import of about 4 lakh tonnes of urea is expected from rupee payment areas on account of trade commitment.

(c) Import of fertilisers is made to bridge the gap between estimated requirements

and likely availability. Suggestions whenever received from the Fertiliser Industry are also kept in view while deciding the level of imports and

(d) It is estimated that during 1987-88, warehousing charges and interest liability on account of excess indigenous stocks of fertilisers will be about Rs 120 crores

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: When there is a severe glut in the market of fertilisers, where is the need for the government to resort to import, especially reversing its earlier decision not to import the fertilisers? Also, the government have to consider that the Indian rupee trading partners did not hesitate to make cuts in imports from India in view of trading interest whenever required. That being the case, why did not India also similarly terminate the agreement because it would involve loss to the government rather than the entire industry going to loss of several hundred crores of rupees?

SHRI R. PRABHU: As I said in my written reply, a very small quantity of fertiliser was imported because of certain trade commitments. In 1987-88, we had planned to import 11 lakh tonnes of urea, DAP 2 lakh tonnes and Muriate of Potash 17 lakh tonnes. But, however, we imported only 4 lakh tonnes of urea, no DAP and 14.3 lakh tonnes of Muriate of Potash. We had to import Muriate of Potash because there is no known source of potash fertiliser in the country.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I read from the Digest of a public undertaking. It reads as follows:

"A total quantity of about 32,000 tonnes of nitrogen fertiliser remained unsold in Calcutta Port godown since 1986." This was the position in 1986. So, in spite of the above situation, the Government has been indiscriminately resorting to imports in spite of the opposition voiced by the Indian Fertilisers Organisations' Association.

Apart from that, what is the total amount

of rebate which was so far offered by the Government for the purpose of selling away the stocks of fertilisers? Is it not to the tune of Rs 700 to 800 crores of rupees? Have the Government ensured that the benefit actually accrues to or goes down to the level of farmers actually instead of allowing the entire amount to be cornered by some of the vested interests, or the middlemen?

SHRI R. PRABHU: As far as the stock of fertilizers are concerned, the stock, as I said, is about three million tonnes of fertilizers throughout the country and any assessment of import of fertilizer and supply plans of fertilizers, we have to take into account the assessed consumption and not the actual consumption. As the hon. Member knows, in the last three years, there has been drought; this year there has been a severe drought. So, consumption has been less than targeted. I would like to state here that the Government is committed to the farmer and if we would err, we would err on the side of the farmer rather than on the side of the producer.

As far as his statement that Rs 700 to 800 crores has been lost by rebates given by the Government is concerned, I would like to clarify that no rebate has been given by the Government, but there has been a trade war by the companies and in 1986-87, about Rs 200 crores has been given as rebates by the company.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Whenever there is a glut in the international market of any commodity, the international community finds a good outlet in the Indian market. When there was fertilizer in the international market, they have dumped it in India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a perfect coordination between MMTC and other canalising agencies and the consuming departments of fertilizers. It has been reported several times that there is no coordination between these two departments. They need DAP, they import urea. There are huge stocks of one type of fertilizer while there is shortage of the other types of fertilizer. I would like to know whether there is coordination, if not

why and what is the Government going to do about it?

SHRI R. PRABHU. I do not agree with the hon. Member that there is no coordination. I would like to clarify that there is no shortage of any type of fertilizer as of today. There is excess stock of nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphatic fertilizer stock has been reduced because of the regulated import of phosphoric acid last year.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Is it a fact that there are so many fertilizer plants still lying incomplete in our country and we are importing urea from outside? In my constituency, Korba Rs.320 crores has been spent and no action has been taken for the last eight years. We are importing urea whereas we have got the capacity to produce urea in our country.

Next thing I want to know is, about the fertilizer lying in the market, what would be the quality of those fertilizers for the next year to be distributed to the farmers? Will it be depreciated.

SHRI R. PRABHU. As far as the hon. Member's constituency Korba is concerned, there was a proposal to set up a coal based fertilizers plant. But coal based fertilizer technology has been tried in this country in Andhra Pradesh, in Ramagundam, and Talcher. We are finding lot of problems in this technology. That is why the plant has not been completed and we have to take a decision whether to go ahead with this plant or not whether coal technology will really work or not.

As far as the depreciation in the nutrient value of the fertilizer which is stocked is concerned, it is true that there will be depreciation of the nutrient value. That is why we have instructed the companies to turn round the stocks, that is, to sell the stock that is already in stock and then replace it with the material that they produce.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: The Government has been stating that

they are for the small and marginal farmers. But yet they come out with the theme all the time that they are going to rationalise subsidies in the fertilizer industry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in what way can they rationalise subsidies in the fertilizer industry and at the same time see that the small and marginal farmer gets the nutrients at a proper price and by a proper distribution system? Secondly, whether the freight equalisation scheme which is presently running, will be scrapped to the detriment of the small and marginal farmers.

SHRI R. PRABHU: We supply fertiliser to the small and marginal farmers. We assure that fertiliser is always available in this country at reasonable prices. In fact, the price level of fertiliser today is the same as it was in 1981. So small and marginal farmers are always taken care of by this Government. As far as scrapping of freight equalisation scheme is concerned, there is no proposal to do so as of now.

Expansion of Vayudoot Services

*84. SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country brought under Vayudoot map as on 31 December, 1987;

(b) whether Government propose to expand Vayudoot network during 1988; and

(c) if so, the number of additional stations proposed to be airlinked by Vayudoot during the year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) (a) to (c) A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) A list of 85 stations airlinked by Vayudoot upto 31st December, 1987 is given below:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink the following stations during the financial year 1988-89:

(i) Bilaspur	Madhya Pradesh
(ii) Jagdalpur	
(iii) Gaya	Bihar
(iv) Dhanbad	
(v) Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir
(vi) Rajouri	
(vii) Rupsi	Assam
(viii) Calicut	Kerala
(ix) Agatti	Lakshadweep

List of 85 Stations on Vayudoot Network

1. Delhi		U.T. of Delhi
2. Agra	}	Uttar Pradesh
3. Allahabad		
4. Dehradun		
5. Gorakhpur		
6. Kanpur		
7. Lucknow		
8. Pantnagar		
9. Rae Bareilly		
10. Varanasi		
11. Amritsar	}	Punjab
12. Ludhiana		
13. Bhatinda		
14. Chandigarh		U.T. of Chandigarh
15. Bhopal	}	Madhya Pradesh
16. Guna		
17. Gwalior		
18. Indore		
19. Hissar		Haryana
20. Bikaner	}	Rajasthan
21. Jaipur		
22. Jaisalmer		
23. Jodhpur		
24. Kota		
25. Kulu	}	Himachal Pradesh
26. Shimla		
27. Agartala	}	Tripura
28. Kailashahar		
29. Kamalpur		
30. Aizawl		Mizoram
31. Along	}	Arunachal Pradesh
32. Daparizo		
33. Passighat		
34. Tezu		
35. Zero		

36.	Bhubaneshwar	}	Orissa
37.	Jeypore		
38.	Rourkela		
39.	Calcutta	}	West Bengal
40.	Balurghat		
41.	Cooch Behar		
42.	Malda		
43.	Dibrugarh	}	Assam
44.	Jorhat		
46.	Lilabari		
47.	Silchar		
48.	Imphal		Manipur
49.	Jamshedpur	}	Bihar
50.	Patna		
51.	Ranchi		
52.	Dimapur		Nagaland
53.	Shillong		Meghalaya
54.	Hyderabad	}	Andhra Pradesh
55.	Cuddapah		
56.	Rajahmundry		
57.	Ramagundam		
58.	Tirupati		
59.	Visakhapatnam		
60.	Vijayawada		
61.	Bangalore	}	Karnataka
62.	Bellary		
63.	Mysore		
64.	Coimbatore	}	Tamil Nadu
65.	Madurai		
66.	Madras		
67.	Thanjavur		
68.	Neyveli		
69.	Cochin		Kerala
70.	Goa	}	Goa
71.	Daman		
72.	Bombay	}	Maharashtra
73.	Aurangabad		
74.	Nanded		
75.	Pune		
76.	Ratnagiri		
77.	Sholapur		
78.	Nagpur		

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 79. | Ahmedabad | } |
| 80. | Bhavnagar | |
| 81. | Kandla | |
| 82. | Porbandar | |
| 83. | Keshod | |
| 84. | Surat | |
| 85. | Rajkot | |

Gujarat

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: The hon. Minister Incharge of Civil Aviation is new in this Ministry. Since he is new, I do not want him to repeat the traditional replies given earlier. He should also have new approach...

MR. SPEAKER: You do not like him?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I like him very much. I welcome him even to the Union Cabinet and to this portfolio

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Do I take it that he did not like me?

Mr. Speaker: He is a very nice person

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that Vayudoot, which is serving a useful purpose, is not expanding. Why is it not executing its expansion programme as per schedule? For instance, some places which were included in this expansion programme in the year 1986-87 are yet to be airlinked. Why is that so?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: The Vayudoot expansion programme has already been mentioned. And 85 stations have been airlinked by Vayudoot by 31 December, 1987. The list is here. In the year 1988-89, the Vayudoot services are to be extended to nine places in Seven States. They are Bilaspur, Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh. Gaya and Dhanbad in Bihar. Jammu & Rajouri in Jammu & Kashmir, Rupsi in Assam, Calicut in Kerala and Agatti in Lakshadweep.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: My specific question was that some places which were included to be airlinked by Vayudoot in 1986-87 have not been airlinked as yet

For instance, Jharsuguda in Orissa. I had a reply from the hon. Minister at that time that Jharsuguda would be airlinked during that year. But it is yet to be airlinked. Further, in the nine places which have been mentioned by the hon. Minister for its expansion during 1988-89, that does not find place, much less in 1986-87. Why is this discrimination? I would like to know categorically whether it would be airlinked as early as possible during this year positively.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: I have already mentioned that by the end of Seven Five Year Plan we have got a programme to airlink 40 stations. If the hon. Member desires I may read out the total stations to be included.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: My anxiety is that I have mentioned a particular place which was mentioned to be airlinked in 1986-87. It has not yet been done. Will he give it preference?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: As the hon. Member has said very categorically about Jharsuguda to be included we will definitely make all efforts to include Jharsuguda.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: The hon. Minister inaugurated Vayudoot Service to Bilaspur recently. After that when we planned to visit it, we were told by the Vayudoot authorities that there was no such facility. Vayudoot service was not available even after its inauguration. I returned from Dhanbad only yesterday. We have been informed that Dhanbad would be air-linked by Vayudoot service. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the same thing will happen in

Dhanbad too? Will he go and just inaugurate the Service but there will be no Vayudoot aircraft available thereafter? Will the authorities spend some amount of money to construct an airport in Dhanbad? Inauguration of Vayudoot service to Dhanbad has been postponed at least five times earlier and it was done again yesterday. I want to know from the hon. Minister how many days will it take to start Vayudoot service to Dhanbad? When will the aircraft be available for Bilaspur, which has already been inaugurated and where both the former and the present Minister have paid a visit?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has desired to know about Bilaspur. The Bilaspur service, which was started earlier, will again be made available around 15th of March.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY. And what about Dhanbad?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: That will be introduced in March.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER. Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that there are a number of tourist centres in Karnataka, particularly, Belur and Halebid?

AN HON. MEMBER: Bijapur also.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Of course, all the places. I am giving the examples. So, will the Minister take steps to see that Belur and Halebid in particular, come on the Vayudoot map during the next academic year? I would like the Minister to see these places himself because he is new to this Ministry. You have seen these places, Sir, let him also see. So, I would like to know from the Minister when will it be implemented.

MR. SPEAKER: The question regarding Vayudoot is that everybody likes to have it in his own constituency. So, assure them that they will all get it. That is the only question they can put.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Sir, I can only say that this all depends on the availability of the aircrafts.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: They all will say the same thing.

[English]

They all make one thing. That is all.

Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi: My question is very important, Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you, if you have something new to say.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: It will be helpful to the Minister also. Sir, the previous Minister, Mr Jagdish Tytler had assured on the floor of the House that in the 1987-88 schedule, Jharsuguda will be connected by Vayudoot... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Same thing. You write it to him. Everybody wants it. So, there is no question. You all write to him and as soon as he gets the aircrafts, he will try to connect all. I can put that question on behalf of the whole House.

Misuse of Multi-Purpose Fishing Trawlers for Shrimp Fishing

*85. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fall in marine shrimp production Government propose to take appropriate action against the multi-purpose trawler owners for misuse of their licences of import; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not taking action so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The production of marine penaeid shrimp during the last five years is given below:-

Year	Penaeid Shrimp Production (in tonnes)
1982	108529
1983	105482
1984	115447
1985	108721
1986	109997

The figures given above do not indicate any significant fall in marine shrimp production. Besides, more than 90 per cent of the production is contributed by traditional and small mechanised fishing crafts. Therefore, the question of taking action against the multipurpose trawler owners does not arise.

(Translation)

MR. SPEAKER : you do not want to ask any supplementaries. That is all right.

(English)

Digvijay Singh Ji will deliver the goods now.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Sir, the question is regarding the appropriate action against the multipurpose trawler owners for misuse of their licences of import. I would like to know one thing specially regarding the fall in the production of shrimps.

The overfishing of this area is the main cause for the fall of production and to counteract that, all other means of production of shrimps through aqua-culture had by and large failed. What has the Government done to promote the production of crustaceans through aqua-culture?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, if the hon. Member reads the statement carefully, he will come to appreciate that the production of this shrimp fish has not declined. There is not any significant fall in the production and steps are being taken to increase further production by providing several facilities and encouragement and seeing that these multi-purpose deep fishing vessels that are permitted to go into deep sea and activate, take sufficient precautions in going to the deep sea.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, in our country there is a big potential for the shrimps and prawns and usually, I am from the Goan... (Interruptions).

AN. HON. MEMBER : Dr. Datta Samant speaking on fishing!

MR. SPEAKER : He always fishes in more troubled waters!

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : From Bombay, Ratnagiri, Sindu Durga and the Western coast has a big potential for the shrimps and all along the coast there are rocks, and the recent survey shows that there is a big potential for developing all types of shrimps in that area. I am asking the Government whether they will make special efforts to have more production of shrimps and more research so that they spend some more amount for all this Western Coast and Goa.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, the only way to increase shrimp production is by culturing it extensively, brackish water prawn fishing, and this is being encouraged in almost all the nine States that are likely to improve these things and suffi-

cient help is being given for providing this brakish water prawn farming so that more fish can be fished.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, the hon. Member in his reply tells us that 90 per cent of the production has been done by only indigenous and small craft. If that is so, where is the need for the Government to enterain import of multipurpose trawlers misusing a lot of foreign exchange?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, it is because these Indian crafts cannot go far away in the sea and this is for deep-sea fishing under the upward economic zone so that they can go to that thing. That is why the fishing trawlers are imported.

Expansion of Air India

*86. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering plans for the expansion of Air-India;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan, the time frame for its implementation and the investment involved;

(c) the working results of Air India for the last two years; and

(d) to what extent implementation of the plan will further improve its position?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As part of Air India's fleet rejuvenation and expansion plan, the Corporation has already acquired six A310 Airbus aircraft in the last two years at a project cost of approximately Rs. 541.90 crores. Air India has also placed an order with the Boeing

Company for two 747-300 Combi aircraft at a project cost of Rs. 371.74 crores, to be delivered in October/November, 1988. Air India may be purchasing more aircraft during the remaining period of the plan to meet the expected growth rate of 4% in traffic during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

(c) The financial performance of the Corporation for the last two years is given below:-

	1985-86 (Rs. in crores)	1986-87 (Rs. in crores)
Total Revenue	893.88	925.46
Total Expenses	827.88	895.30
Net Profit	66.00*	30.16

* This figure includes Rs. 17.79 crores for depreciation written back on VT-EFO (Kanishka).

(d) The existing fleet of Air India together with the two Boeing 747-300 Combi aircraft which will be inducted in October/November, 1988 will add to the capacity of Air-India. Air-India plans to operate non-stop services on the India-Europe sector with the new Boeing 747-300 Combi aircraft which fulfils the needs of Air-India for a medium passenger capacity long haul aircraft.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Sir the hon. Minister had not given a complete picture in the answer. Only mentioning two aircraft which have to be purchased in future may not be adequate in proportion to the growth of the passengers coming from outside. So, in view of this, what is his proposal to attract the foreign passengers in the country?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : Sir, as part of Air India's fleet, upgradation and expansion plan, the Corporation has already acquired six A-310 airbus aircraft in the last two years at a project cost of approximately Rs. 541.90 crores. The Air India has

also placed an order with the Boeing Company for two 747-300 combi aircraft, at a project cost of Rs. 374 crores to be delivered in October-November 1988. This will be an addition by the month of October-November, 1988.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : My question was, whether this addition of aircraft is going to help our expected growth of passenger traffic adequately.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : The addition of these two aircraft will attract more passenger traffic towards Air India.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : My second supplementary is, whether there is any proposal to delink operations from Delhi and Bombay and shift them to Calcutta and Madras.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : The proposal has to be examined because it requires notice.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Air India in 1985-86 made a profit of Rs. 66 crores. In 1986-87, the profit came down to Rs. 30.17 crores only. In 1985-86, the total expenses were Rs. 382.88 crores whereas in 1986-87, it went up by Rs. 895.03 crores. What are the reasons for the escalation in the expenses of Air India? What are the reasons for all in the profit by 50%? Whereas the turnover had increased, the profit has come down.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : As the hon. Member has said, in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, Air India got a profit of Rs. 66 crores and Rs. 30 crores respectively. The reason for the fall in profit in that year is, we needed more aircrafts and more aircrafts meant more investment and hence fall in profit because of high depreciation cost. We will add these two aircrafts now. The depreciation cost and the interest cost have led to the loss in that year.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Which are the particular routes which had been responsible for the huge losses during the particular year?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : Sir, it requires definitely a notice to me. As I said, the depreciation costs and the interest costs had reduced the profit of the Corporation and drop in yields also. I may mention the number of routes on which we are flying and from this, the hon. Member may see that this loss is because of the drop in yields.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banwari Lal Purohit—absent.

Shri M.V. Chandrasekhara Murthy—absent.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, question number 87 is very important. BBC is making confusing statements about the extremists everyday. The Minister of Home Affairs is here and he should clarify.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help it.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : BBC makes such statements everyday. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If I violate the rules, how can we function.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Kindly allow Half-An-Hour Discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it if you give a notice. What can I do if nobody puts a question. This is not the way. Please sit down.

[English]

National Commission on Bonded Labour

*88. SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Commission on Bonded Labour in the country for their release and rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Commission is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister has stated in his reply that there is no proposal to set up a National Commission on Bonded Labour. He might be aware that in Delhi, a three-day seminar was held in January, 1988 on Bonded Labour. In that seminar some resolutions were passed for the release of Bonded Labourers. I would like the hon Minister to inform us about the resolutions that have been passed in that 3-day seminar and those which have been accepted by the Government?

[*English*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : In January, 1988, no doubt, the Bandhua Mukti Morcha had a Conference but they not send any. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

You please let me speak. They did not send those resolutions to our Ministry. Regarding the recommendation of setting up a National Commission on Bonded Labour, which has been reported in newspapers also, I would like to clarify in this regard once again that it is impossible to set up such a Commission due to some obvious reasons. If you like, I can give 10-15 reasons...

MR. SPEAKER : You place those reasons before the House.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : I would like to know the number of bounded labourers who were released and rehabilitated during 1987 State-wise. How many cases have been registered so far against those influential persons or industrialists who were keeping the labourers as bonded and how many of them have been punished?

[*English*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I have a record that right till the 31st December, 1987 the total bonded labour in the country was 2,21,806 out of which those who have been rehabilitated are 1,94,604. The balance which have to be rehabilitated in December, 1987 was 27,202. As regards the second part of the question, we have set up proceedings against those people who are found guilty. I have details State-wise.

In Andhra Pradesh, we had registered 1,177 out of which 54 were convicted and 480 were acquitted. They were fined about Rs. 62,650/- There were 61 parties who were involved.

Same is the case with Bihar.

Gujarat is the only state in which no case was registered

In Haryana, one case was registered and one was convicted.

There were 8 cases in Himachal Pradesh. There were 5 parties. Three were convicted.

In Karnataka, there were 29 cases.

There was nothing in Kerala and Maharashtra.

In Madhya Pradesh, there were 1,006 cases.

In Orissa, there were 821.

In Rajasthan, there were 1,740.

MR. SPEAKER : You please put it on the Table of the House.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : As regards the abolition of bonded labour, may I know the

pattern of assistance to the States under the Centrally-sponsored schemes?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Under the Centrally-sponsored schemes for rehabilitating the bonded labour, the pattern is like this:—

We ask the State Governments. We give about Rs. 3,125/- and equal amount is expected from the States to do it. The pattern which we suggested to them is:—

- (i) Allotment of land.
- (ii) Provision of back-up services and facilities, such as plough, plough bullocks, seeds, fertilisers, inputs etc.
- (iii) Non-land based schemes involve supply of productive assets i.e. milch animals and other animal husbandry components with total animal husbandry cover and linkage with market.
- (iv) The skilled/craft-based schemes involve identification of skill/craft, supply of raw materials, working capital etc.

There are many schemes under the anti-poverty programme and if the State Governments and the Centre get together, each bonded labour gets roughly about Rs. 16,000 to start a new life.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir leave aside the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the bonded labour cases, I would like to ask him whether it is not a fact that when the matter regarding the bonded-labour went before the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court had deputed a representative to go to Faridabad where a lot of bonded-labours were employed in stone-quarries. That representative reported back to the Supreme Court and the Court was very much disturbed and they gave the direction to implement the recommendation that the Supreme Court had made. Is it not a fact

that even up to this moment those recommendations have not been implemented? Will the hon. Minister assures us and do the needful and implement the judgement of the Supreme Court?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform the hon. Member that as per the statement I have, in Haryana the State Government has identified only 379 people out of which those who have been rehabilitated are 295. I am not sure whether those people whom the Supreme Court had mentioned, they have been included in this or not. But I will find out and I will make sure that those people are rehabilitated with the help of the State Government.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, some-time back this question came up in the Question Answer Session in this House and particularly the Haryana figure which he cited just now and it was pointed out that some of the States have not reported the correct state of affairs. The hon. labour Minister assured that he would take up the matter fresh with the State Governments for reviewing the position. Has the Government taken up the matter with the concerned State Governments? If so, what is the result?

SHRI JGADISH TYTLER: Yes. My previous colleague Shri Sangma had written to the Chief Ministers. We are awaiting the report.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the one hand, Government is liberating and rehabilitating the bonded labour while on the other hand, the number of bonded labour is every day increasing due to poverty in the remote areas of the country such as Chhota Nagpur and the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has ever tried to review the reasons for increase in the number of bonded labourers and the extent of increase?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Though the

identification and rehabilitation of the bonded labour is a State subject, yet whenever we receive any information from them in this regard, we inform the House about it. According to the statement which I have just read out in the House, 12,102 bonded labour have been identified in Bihar. Out of them, 10,367 have been liberated and employed. So far as the question of rehabilitating the remaining bonded labour is concerned, we shall follow it up from here immediately because this is not a political matter but a humanitarian one. Every one of us should contribute his utmost in liberating and rehabilitating the bonded labour so that they may lead a better life.

[English]

Restructure of DDA

*89. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to restructure the Delhi Development Authority by trifurcating it into a Delhi Housing Board, Delhi Slums Improvement Board and the DDA;

(b) if so, the time by which the restructuring will be done; and

(c) the extent to which the housing and slum problems in the capital are likely to be solved by the proposed restructuring?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In about six months.

(c) It is expected that it will be possible thereby to tackle these problems more effectively.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply to the question, the hon. Minister has said that DDA is to be trifurcated, but I would like to know how many people who have applied for houses have been allotted these houses so far?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the original question relates to restructuring of DDA. The hon. Member should give a separate notice for another question if he wants to know the number of houses built, the number of people having been allotted these houses and those who have not been allotted these houses so far.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that DDA is being trifurcated so that the problems of the citizens of Delhi, are solved more effectively, the allotment of houses is accelerated and the living conditions in slum localities are improved. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of people who have not been allotted houses though they have applied for the allotment of houses more than two years ago.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have told you that this is a different question. A separate question should be asked to seek information about the number of people registered, the numbers of people who have been provided houses and those who have not been provided houses so far. The objective of this trifurcation is to solve the problems that are before DDA today.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a suggestion for the hon. Minister to which she may agree. If you could curtail the foreign trips charged to the exchequer, the cost of the houses would come down by 20%. Do you agree with this?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is merely a suggestion.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Madam, you have stated to the third question—the extent to which the housing and slum problems in the capital are likely to be solved by the proposed restructuring.

[Translation]

You expect things to improve. Could you kindly tell how it will happen?

MR. SPEAKER : Hope sustains life.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What is the concrete proposal of the Government in this regard to solve the slum problem of the country?

[Translation]

What do you propose to do for it?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Mr. Speaker Sir, DDA was set up by an Act of Parliament. The special tasks entrusted to DDA at that time among other things were planning of Delhi—chalking out a master plan for Delhi; acquisition disposal and management of land and handing over the land to other agency. But since then DDA has been entrusted with other tasks also, like that of housing, resettlement colonies and slums. There is a separate slums wing now. And it is not only the proposal of Government but also of the Estimates Committee of Seventh Lok Sabha which has stated in its eighty fifth report that DDA has become an unwieldy institution and it has lost sight of its targets and priorities. Therefore, it has become necessary to hand over some of its functions to some other agency. The Lt. Governor and Vice Chairman of DDA have also said the same thing and they too agree that some of its functions should be clipped and it should have only core functions. We had taken the expert advice of Tata Consultancy in this regard.

[English]

SHRI G.G. SWELL : How is it going to solve the problem?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : We expect that. We know the problem and you also know the problem.

[Translation]

We propose to trifurcate the DDA because it has become unwieldy. There are housing boards and slum boards in different States. Public grievances can be redressed by setting up similar units here in DDA.

[English]

Central Assistance for Drought Affected States



*90. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of crops in each State due to drought during 1987-88;

(b) the Central assistance sanctioned to drought-affected States and Union-Territories, State-wise;

(c) the amounts released by the Centre and utilised by the States; and

(d) the State-wise target fixed for generation of employment by each such State and the number of mandays generated?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Estimation of loss of crops due to drought during 1987-88 is not made. However, cropped area estimated to have been

affected in each State due to drought during 1987-88 is given in Annexure-I

(b) and (c) A Statement showing ceilings of expenditure approved to various States and Union Territories and expenditure reported by the State Governments and Central assistance released is given in Annexure-II

(d) No specific targets are fixed for States for employment generation under drought relief programme; the State Governments take up the execution of relief works to provide employment to the drought affected people, as and when required. The details of employment generation reported by the State Governments so far is given in Annexure-III

Annexure-I

Cropped Area Affected Due to Drought of 1987

(As estimated by States/Union Territories)

		(Provisional)
Sl No	State/U T	Cropped area Affected (In lakh ha.)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	34 00
2	Gujarat	71 00
3	Haryana	13 97
4	Himachal Pradesh	4 21
5	Jammu & Kashmir	3 70
6	Kerala	9.26
7	Karnataka	37 80
8	Maharashtra	6 51*
9	Madhya Pradesh	17 80
10	Nagaland	0 68
11	Orissa	24 56
12	Rajasthan	106 43
13	Punjab	4 96*
14	Tamil Nadu	3 01
15	Uttar Pradesh	102 28
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0 16
17	Chandigarh	0.02
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0 22

1	2	3
19.	Delhi	0.86
20.	Daman & Diu	0.02
21.	Pondicherry	0.11
Total:		441.56

*Area unsown

Annexure-II

Ceilings of Expenditure Approved, Expenditure Reported by the States/UTs and Amount Released for 1987 Drought for the year 1987-88

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No	State/U.T.	Ceilings approved	Expenditure reported	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.899	N.R	20.17
2.	Gujarat	250.870	255.39	155.77
3.	Haryana	37.275	29.05	28.47
4.	Himachal Pradesh	18.705	N.R	7.24
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.981	6.92	2.30
6.	Karnataka	46.638	13.56	4.18
7.	Kerala	32.082	24.08	25.73
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63.379	76.69	40.01
9.	Maharashtra	37.679	21.18	29.50
10.	Nagaland	3.876	N.R.	1.00
11.	Orissa	59.39	12.46	3.03
12.	Punjab	29.386	5.92	3.58
13.	Rajasthan	363.448	276.57	232.03
14.	Tamil Nadu	28.197	71.36	39.18
15.	Uttar Pradesh	155.736	55.00	25.47

1	2	3	4	5
16.	A & N Islands	0.280	N.R.	
17.	Chandigarh	0.080		
18.	Delhi	0.350		
19.	Pondicherry	0.594		
Total		1215.850	848.18	617.66

N.R. = Not reported.

Annexure-III*Details of Employment Generation*

Sl. No.	State	Daily Labour strength (in lacs)	Expenditure reported (In crores of Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.97	-
2	Gujarat	17.10	166.44
3.	Haryana	0.01	12.18
4.	Himachal Pradesh	N.R.	N.R.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	1.43
6.	Karnataka	0.23	4.23
7.	Kerala	N.R.	3.16
8	Madhya Pradesh	5.13	47.38
9	Maharashtra	3.60	10.87
10.	Nagaland	N.R.	N.R.
11.	Orissa	5.33	7.84
12.	Punjab	0.27	2.55
13.	Rajasthan	17.00	183.73
14.	Tamil Nadu	2.15	18.48
15.	Uttar Pradesh	5.43	13.50
16.	Union Territories	N.R.	N.R.
		58.22	496.79

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: The Minister has replied in reply to part (d) of the question that no specific targets are fixed specially when there is a drought situation. But generally, targets for landless employment generation have been fixed. My point is that generally 60 to 80% of the total workers engaged in agricultural operations are women. In several agricultural operations like weeding, planting and harvesting women workers play a significant role. In the agricultural operations, during the drought, it is the vulnerable section of societies—the women—who bear the heaviest burden and discrimination.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether any assessment has been made to know how many days lost by the women on account of this drought. So far there has not been any assessment; but I would like to know whether an assessment can be made in this regard and about the mandays generally generated for the women workers during the normal period and during this drought period I would also like to know whether the Government propose to implement any centrally sponsored labour intensive schemes for the women workers to provide compensatory employment as well as services like feeding programme for the women and children.

MR. SPEAKER: Question lost in transit!

[Translation]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: She is asking about Orissa. Kindly inform her about it.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has referred to women workers in particular and wants to know the number of women workers who have been provided work during this drought period.

MR. SPEAKER: I can tell you one thing by my own experience. When I visited my constituency to inspect the relief work, I

found only women working there. When I asked why only women were working and not men, I was informed that men considered themselves to be lords and all the work was therefore done by women only

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker Sir, the Central Government has fully helped the States in meeting the challenge of drought, by providing employment to the jobless, poor, people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, Adivasis and small farmers. In this connection, I want to say that daily labour strength in 16 States is 58.22 lakh workers and a sum of Rs 496.79 crores has been given by way of assistance by the Government of India to meet this expenditure. Earlier, the practice was that women were paid slightly less wages than those to men. Now the Central Government has issued directive to the States that women should also be paid same wages as men so that there is no discrimination against them.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: The Minister has admitted the discrimination against women. I could not get a satisfactory reply from him. I would like to know whether it is a fact that some public sector undertakings, commercial banks and voluntary organisations have provided assistance to meet the drought relief requirements of the country. If so, what is the extent of the assistance received in this way?

Is it a fact that external assistance has been obtained for drought relief? If so, which are those external countries or organisations and what is the amount of financial assistance that they have provided?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government of India does not beg before any country for help. There are some countries who offer help themselves in the form of butter oil or other things which are

surplus with them. The hon. Member has expressed apprehension that there is discrimination against women. I have already said that the question of discrimination against women does not arise at all.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This can never happen under your stewardship.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rao Sahib has also testified what I have said. There can be no discrimination against women. The question does not arise at all.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot get a better witness than him.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The women have awakened the country and they have contributed a lot to its development (*Interruptions*). If you have any doubt, please do express.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have full faith in you.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You will have to believe me.

Secondly, I have already said that we have paid equal wages to women and men and I have also mentioned that the total daily work force in the country is 58.22 lakh workers. The Central Government has given Rs. 496.79 crores to the drought stricken States by way of assistance to provide employment to the people.

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I do not want to go into this question of the quantum of Central assistance provided and the quantum that has actually reached them. But I must say that lot of work has been done under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. in the drought affected areas. It is sad that the work has come to a standstill due to non-availability of funds and consequently, people are not getting work. Therefore, I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister, through you, whether any immediate assistance will be provided to Mirzapur and other adjoining

areas which have been affected by drought?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have figures for each State which indicate how much Central assistance has been given to them for drought relief. His question relates to only Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. We are not concerned about Mirzapur only. We have given Rs. 141.53 crores to Uttar Pradesh for drought and another Rs. 14 crores for irrigation. Thus, a total of Rs. 155.736 crores have been given to Uttar Pradesh as Central assistance. We had given this amount for the period ending April 1988. We have further agreed to give Rs. 155.942 crores to Uttar Pradesh from April onward so that the people of drought affected areas in the State can get employment.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, state-wise figures may please be read out.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I don't have any objection in reading out the statement but I think it would be better to lay on the Table of the House as it is very lengthy.

MR. SPEAKER: You may please lay it on the Table of the House.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that some parts of Andhra Pradesh have been suffering due to the drought for the third year in succession. He has accepted that 35 lakh hectares have been affected this year. The amount released so far is only Rs. 20 crores against the sums approved of Rs. 68 crores. Due to the delay in the release of the amount, that is, both for small and marginal farmers in the form of subsidies on fertilisers or seeds, this programme is being delayed and also the drought relief works that are to be taken in the rural areas to provide employment to the rural poor agricultural labourers. I

would like to know from the hon. Minister categorically by what date the balance amount of Rs. 48 crores will be released to undertake the drought relief works in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rs. 57.85 crores have been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh for drought and an amount of Rs. 11 crores has been granted for irrigation separately. Thus, a total sum of Rs. 68.85 crores has been granted to Andhra Pradesh as Central assistance. Till now, no proposal has been sent by Andhra Pradesh Government. As soon as we receive a proposal, the Centre will consider it and provide as much help as is possible.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state what is the basis of providing drought relief? Is it the population or area of the State or is it restricted to an affected area? How much money has been granted to the Haryana Government for this purpose? Haryana Government has stated that they are being subjected to discrimination. But we do not find any such thing. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to how much money for drought relief has been granted to Haryana by the Central Government and whether proper monitoring is being done from time-to-time in this regard by the Centre?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as Haryana is concerned, an amount of Rs. 37.32 crores has been sanctioned to Haryana by the Central Government. The population of the State is not the criterion but the actual drought-hit-area is considered as the basis for providing drought relief. Besides, the number of people affected, the total loss suffered and the number of people who need employment are also taken into consideration. However big a state may be, the amount of drought relief to be sanctioned would be calculated only on the basis of the number

of districts affected. If one or two districts are drought-affected, the amount will be calculated accordingly. The amount sanctioned to Haryana has been calculated in this manner. You may be aware that a team from Centre visits the drought affected areas and after enquiring into all the things minutely it submits a report to the Central Government on which a decision is taken later on. I have already said that Haryana has been granted Rs. 37.32 crores by the Central Government but we have not received any report as to how much money has been spent by them. Besides, many people have complained that a number of works have not been done in a satisfactory manner there. Some of my colleagues may be thinking that because Haryana is an Opposition-ruled State, that is why Bhajan Lal is speaking like this. I want to tell them....

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: That is why you are saying it.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I have already said that you will be irritated. I will speak the truth. If I speak the truth, you should not be irritated. This is an August House and here either we should not say anything or we should speak only the truth. This should be the spirit. I want to say this much only... (Interruptions)... Please listen...

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: The report from Haryana has not been received. Have you received report from any other State so far?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: This is not a matter concerning Lok Dal alone, it is also related to us. We also live there. By God's grace only two of you are here... (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, I have submitted that we would monitor the funds given to Haryana properly and in case we find that these are being put to proper use, we will give full assistance to Haryana.

[English]

Import of Butter-Oil from USA

*91. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States of America have supplied butter-oil to the National Dairy Development Corporation with a view to assist Government in drought relief work;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the landed cost per kilogram;

(c) the mode of its utilisation; and

(d) whether a part of imported butter-oil is being sold to the consumers through Mother Dairy outlets at a great margin; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The US Government offered a quantity of 5200 MT of butteroil for drought relief which will be monetised through erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation (Now National Dairy Development Board) for the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The shipments are in progress. Since the butteroil is being received free of charge, there is no landed cost upto the port of landing.

(c) It is proposed to utilise the butteroil for direct sale as a cooking medium and for recombination of fluid milk by the dairy plants in the cooperative and public sectors.

(d) Mother Dairy, Delhi, has not received the butteroil in question.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I am glad that the butteroil that has come is being used to serve the drought affected people

and not for some other purpose which is required by many Ministers to butter somebody. (Interruptions) I am surprised to know that butteroil to the tune of 5200 MT has not yet been sent to various States before being used by the Government itself or some agencies to help the affected people. Rather it is being sent to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Is it a fact that the butteroil will be sold and the money will be given to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund? Is it the Government's view that this butteroil will be sold in the market and the money that will be coming will be added to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund or is it being sent to the various states to help the affected people so that they can consume them? What is the position? If my second question is correct, then will you kindly let me know what amount of butteroil has been sent to what States?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: I feel that the hon. Member did not have his hearing aid. I said in the main reply itself that the shipment is in progress and this will be sold and after that the money that we get from it will be deposited in the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. We have received only 2500 MT so far. It has not yet been distributed because most of it will be reused for recombination of fluid milk by the different dairies, metro and other dairies, and some of it will be sold out. Therefore, there is no question of distribution of different States, but different dairies will use it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The answer seems to be contradictory. If it is a fact that the butteroil will be sold and the money given to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, I would like to know what is the money that has come out of this sale and how it has been distributed to various States. You have said in your reply that the butteroil will be used for consumption as a cooking medium, it will be distributed to the affected areas as also it will be mixed with milk. How do you reconcile all these answers?

[Interruptions]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Fodder Banks**

*82. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are paying special attention to create fodder banks in the country;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to convert poady straw and sugarcane bagasse into nutritious livestock feed and despatch it to the deficit States; and

(c) if so whether these fodder banks will be set up in each State capital or districts headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL). (a) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has advised the drought affected States inter alia to establish fodder banks for providing relief to livestock.

(b) The State Governments have been advised to procure paddy straw and sugarcane bagasse from surplus areas and enrich them with urea and molasses for feeding cattle

(c) Some of the States have set up fodder banks/fodder depots at vulnerable areas.

News Item captioned "laai Bungles Barter Deal"

*83 SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 8 January, 1988 under the heading "laai bungles barter deal";

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) whether any action is proposed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Libya have released 5.00 lakh barrels of crude oil to I.A.A.I as part payment against outstanding dues on account of airport projects executed in Libya, at the official selling price of US \$18.52 per barrel. The crude oil was disposed of in the International market at the rate of US \$ 17.51 per barrel as the same cannot be processed in India.

(c) and (d) The transaction has the approval of the Government.

BBC Broadcasts on Secessionists Activities in Punjab

*87. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is time and again broadcasting the activities of secessionists in Punjab;

(b) if so, the number of times BBC broadcast such news during the last one year;

(c) whether Government have lodged a protest to the BBC after each such broadcast; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the BBC and what other steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The Monitoring Service of All India Radio has monitored that the BBC in its External Services has broadcast news relating to the Punjab situation on 297 occasions during the period 1.1.87 to 31.12.87. The references in the BBC news related mainly to the Punjab situation and the killings made by the terrorists which was referred to as done by "suspected Sikh extremists/terrorists". The news bulletin also mentioned about the number of suspected terrorists killings.

(c) and (d). No protest has been lodged by the Government of India in respect of BBC's External Services heard in India.

[Translation]

Production of Groundnut

*92. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that production of groundnut has been declining in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise production of groundnut since 1980 till date;

(c) whether Government are making any efforts to increase the production of groundnut;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The highest average annual production level of groundnut was attained in the Sixth Five Year Plan. On account of drought in the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan the production of groundnut has fluctuated

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, the National Oilseeds Development Project with 50% Central Assistance and oilseeds Production Thrust Project with 100% Central assistance, are in operation in all the major groundnut growing States.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

State-Wise Production of Groundnut

(Lakh tonnes)

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	8.6	14.4	11.3	17.2	12.6	13.3	13.5
Gujarat	16.4	22.0	13.1	18.1	15.7	4.5	12.9
Karnataka	4.4	6.6	5.4	7.4	9.0	7.1	8.9
Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.9
Maharashtra	6.1	6.9	5.5	8.1	7.3	4.7	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa	2.3	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.8	4.9	5.0
Punjab	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rajasthan	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
Tamil Nadu	6.8	12.4	8.5	9.8	9.9	11.8	10.8
Uttar Pradesh	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.1
Others	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
All-India	50.1	72.2	52.8	70.9	64.4	51.2	60.6

[English]

Development of Places of Buddhist Interest in Orissa

*93. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted a proposal for the development of tourism in the State, especially the places of buddhist interest;

(b) whether Buddhist centres at Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Pushagiri in Cuttack district need to be developed to attract tourists; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the central assistance and guidance provided in this regard to Orissa State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to developing the Buddhist Centres at Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri, the Ministry of Tourism has got a Master Plan prepared by the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Urban Development. The recommendations made in the Master Plan have

been referred to the State Government and the Archaeological Survey of India for working out proposals for the development of these centres. While no central assistance has been provided in the current financial year, proposals for the development of infrastructure at these centres have been received from the State Government for consideration in 1988-89.

Operation of NREP in West Bengal

*94. DR. SUDHIR ROY:
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the assessment made by the Planning Commission the operation of the National Rural Employment Programme in West Bengal is carried out with less expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether similar *modus operandi* is to be suggested to other States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (c). Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has conducted an evaluation study on implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme in nine States including West Bengal. The

study reveals that in West Bengal, the programme is being implemented through Three Tier Panchayati Raj System, i.e. Zila Parishad at the district level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and the Gram Panchayat at the village level. There are no specific comments in the study report that implementation of NREP in West Bengal is carried out with less expenditure or economically.

The guidelines issued by the Govt. of India have always emphasised the importance of associating the Panchayati Raj institutions in the implementation of the Rural Development programmes.

Handing over of Resettlement Colonies to M.C.D. by D.D.A.

*95. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 44 resettlement colonies in the capital were to be handed over to the Delhi Municipal Corporation by the Delhi Development Authority in January, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not handing them over so far; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). It has been decided that the maintenance of 44 resettlement colonies in the Capital, now with D.D.A. may be handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, this being the legitimate and statutory function of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. No date for the formal transfer has yet been fixed. However, the Municipal Corporation is working out the cost of maintenance of these colonies. Besides, necessary inventories and plans for taking over of services are being prepared by MCD/DDA for effecting the transfer.

Modernisation of Airports by National Airports Authority

*96. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Airports Authority is spending Rs. 200 crore for airport modernisation programme;

(b) if so, how the modernisation programme is being planned; and

(c) how far indigenous technology is going to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). The National Airports Authority has prepared a proposal for the modernisation of the air traffic control system at Delhi and Bombay airports at a total estimated cost of approximately Rs. 195 crores. The project is expected to be completed and commissioned within a period of two years from the date of commencement. The proposal is at a preliminary stage and the details regarding execution of the project have not been decided.

Central Grant for Development of Bombay

*97. DR. DATTA SAMANT. Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been spent so far out of the Prime Minister's Rs. 100 crore grant for development of Bombay; and

(b) the various schemes implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) Till 31.1.1988 Rs. 15 crores have been disbursed to the Government of Maharashtra.

Three broad categories of schemes, viz. urban renewal and reconstruction, slum upgradation and Dharavi development are to be covered. As per progress report received, for the quarter ending September, 1987, 12 schemes of urban renewal have been started and the work of construction of 792 tenements in transit camps has been in progress. Under slum upgradation programme, 32 slum pockets have been identified out of which 5 slum pockets have been taken up to provide off-site amenities and two slum pockets for relocation of slums under the slum improvement scheme. Under Dharavi development, 21 slum pockets have been identified. Community development work has been started in 15 pockets and one scheme for reconstruction has been taken in hand. The work of deepening and clearing the Mithee river has also been started.

[Translation]

Special Schemes for Crop Production in Drought Affected Areas

*98. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the continuous drought situation in most parts of the country, Government have chalked out a special scheme to increase the production of those agricultural crops which are suitable to drought conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b) Drought being not an uncommon phenomenon in a vast country like ours, research efforts have been continuing to evolve varieties/strains of crops suitable for drought prone areas and which can perform well under moisture stress conditions. Besides, based on the existing technology Government of India have been implementing a number of schemes for soil and moisture conservation, use of drought resistant varieties of seeds etc. which directly or indirectly mit-

igate the effects of drought on agricultural production.

[English]

Posting of General Manager in I.T.D.C. Hotels

*99 SHRI SATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tourism Development Corporation has laid down any policy in regard to transfer of its officers to various stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the Senior Officers and General Managers of I.T.D.C. Hotels are continuing in Delhi for over three years in one particular posting; and

(d) if so, the details therefor and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) As per ITDC Recruitment, Promotion & Seniority Rules, all executives are liable for transfer anywhere in India and abroad depending upon the exigencies of work and taking into account the operational interests of the Corporation.

(c) At present none of the senior officers including General Managers of ITDC Hotels is continuing in Delhi for over 3 years in one particular posting.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of T.V. Tower in Pitampura

*100. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to construction of 235-m high television tower in Pitampura, Delhi;

(b) the time by which the project will be completed and start functioning; and

(c) the original and revised estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) RCC portion of the tower (167.07 metre high) has been completed. The remaining 67.93 metres would be a steel mast which has been fabricated and is being galvanised before erection.

(b) The project is expected to be commissioned in 1988.

(c) The revised approved estimated cost of the project is Rs. 621.69 lakhs compared to Rs. 372.61 lakhs approved in December, 1981.

Herbal Insecticide 'Indiara'

875. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an herbal insecticide 'Indiara' developed by a Pune Scientist, is awaiting licence since 1976, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it has been used on different crops;

(c) if so, the details of the outcome;

(d) whether this extremely stable pesticide has already been tried by Australians;

(e) whether some organisations in USA have also shown interest in this insecticide; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to promote the product in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation grants registration to insecticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968. 'Indiara' a herbal insecticide, was granted provisional registration under the Insecticides Act, 1968, in April, 1987 in favour of M/s. Harringer Bright Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Pune

(b) and (c). According to the available information, some tests have been conducted on 'Indiara' by Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri. Under the limited field trials this insecticide 'Indiara' has been found to be effective against Okra and Cabbage posts.

(d) and (e) No information is available with the Government.

(f) 'Indiara' has been granted only a provisional registration for generation of data on various parameters of safety and efficacy. The question of promotion of this product would arise after the entrepreneur has obtained regular registration on satisfying the Registration Committee (constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968) on all the relevant parameters of safety and efficacy.

Financial Crisis in Airlines

876. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three aviation public sector units, which have so far been major profit earners, are heading towards a financial crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to check this overall trend?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) While Indian Airlines and International Airports Authority India have been continuously making profit, Air India which has been recording a net profit since 1981-82, is going to incur a loss during 1987-88.

(b) The loss Air India will sustain can, *inter-alia*, be attributed to:—

- (i) impact of depreciation and interest consequent to the induction of six Airbus aircraft.
- (ii) Declining business and yield in the Gulf market.
- (iii) Increase in fuel prices.
- (iv) Additional expenditure as a result of sanction of *ad-hoc* relief/interim relief.

(c) The steps taken to improve Air India's financial performance are:—

- (i) Improve yield by generating higher class traffic.
- (ii) Strive for higher share of market.
- (iii) Improved ground handling service.
- (iv) Keeping a tight control on costs.

Outlay for Cooperative Sector

877. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay proposed for the Seventh Plan for Co-operative Sector in Orissa and other States;

(b) the amount provided to different States under State Plans in 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) whether the co-operatives have been facing some problems and due to that heavy losses are being incurred; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to help the co-operative sector in different States to come out those losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement showing statewise outlay on cooperation for the Seventh Plan as also for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below.

(c) and (d). According to the data published by the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for the year 1981-82, about 26 percent of the total cooperative societies in the country were working in loss. Losses are incurred by cooperatives due, *inter-alia*, to the undertaking of non-viable operations, financial and operational deficiencies and mismanagement. "Cooperative Societies" is a State subject, and the State Governments take various measures for improving their working. The progress and problems of cooperatives were, however, discussed at the national level in the Annual Conferences of the Secretaries in-charge of cooperation and State Ministers of Cooperation held in December, 1986 as also in December, 1987. Various measures have been suggested to the States for improving the functioning of cooperatives, which includes revitalisation and rehabilitation of cooperatives at different levels, removal of financial and operational deficiencies as also improving professional competence in the management of these cooperatives.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Statewise outlays on Cooperation (Under State Plan) for the Seventh Plan as also for Annual Plans 1986-87 and 1987-88. (Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	State	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1986-87)	Annual Plan (1987-88)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.00	5.20	6.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	5.50	1.11	1.20
3.	Assam	35.00	8.05	8.05
4.	Bihar	32.00	6.00	18.00
5.	Goa*	5.25	0.75	0.80
6.	Gujarat	36.40	8.00	8.10
7.	Haryana	39.26	6.85	6.85
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	1.50	1.60
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.50	1.30	1.40
10.	Karnataka	60.00	10.55	10.64
11.	Kerala	23.60	3.38	3.78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	94.83	18.00	19.65
13.	Maharashtra	120.00	20.20	25.10
14.	Manipur	3.00	0.65	0.80
15.	Meghalaya	5.45	1.20	1.25
16.	Mizoram@	2.20	0.52	0.84
17.	Nagaland	2.50	0.44	0.50
18.	Orissa	50.00	11.35	12.90
19.	Punjab	65.85	11.87	12.25
20.	Rajasthan	46.20	7.65	8.00
21.	Sikkim	2.00	0.40	0.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	35.00	2.65	3.24
23.	Tripura	6.00	2.00	2.10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	118.59	12.98	18.83

1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	50.00	7.50	7.62
1.	Total (States)	883.13	150.10	179.1

UNION TERRITORIES:

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.79	0.10	0.10
2.	Chandigarh	2.00	0.31	0.32
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.52	0.08	0.10
4.	Delhi	7.94	1.30	0.65
5.	Lakshadweep	1.20	0.22	0.29
6.	Pondicherry	5.00	1.60	1.60
	II. Total (Union Territories)	17.45	3.61	3.06
	Grand Total (I+II)	900.58	153.71	182.97

* Arunachal Pradesh became State on 20.2.1987

** Goa became State on 30.5.1987 It includes outlays for Daman & Diu

@ Mizoram became State on 20.2.1987

Results of Livestock Census, 1982

878. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 412 on 21 July, 1986 regarding livestock census and state:

(a) the detailed results of the Livestock Census, 1982, particularly the cattle population in each State/Union Territory and the increase/decrease since the 1977 Census;

(b) whether the Livestock Census, 1987 was held and if so, the provisional findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it would be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The results of the Livestock Census, 1982 with details of cattle population are given in Statements I & II below.

(b) and (c). The Fourteenth Quinquennial Livestock Census was originally due to be conducted in 1987 with 15th October, 1987 as the reference date. Because of widespread drought conditions in some States the reference date has since been fixed as 1st August, 1988.

STATEMENT-I

		<i>Number of cattle</i>		(000)
State/Union Territory		1977 census	1982 census	%age variation in 1982 as compared to 1977
1		2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12041	13220	(+) 9.79
2.	Assam	6603	6750	(+) 2.22
3.	Bihar	151 62	16213	(+) 6.93
4.	Gujarat	6006	6993	(+) 16.45
5.	Haryana	2442	2342	(-) 4.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2106	2174	(+) 3.22
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2138	2325	(+) 8.74
8.	Karnataka	10222	11300	(+) 10.54
9.	Kerala	3006	3097	(+) 3.02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	26253	27117	(+) 3.29
11.	Maharashtra	15218	16162	(+) 6.20
12.	Manipur	294	747	(+) 154.08
13.	Meghalaya	477	550	(+) 15.30
14.	Nagaland	93	151	(+) 62.36
15.	Orissa	12120	12930	(+) 6.68
16.	Punjab	3312	3263	(-) 1.48
17.	Rajasthan	12896	13505	(+) 4.72
18.	Tamil Nadu	10801	10365	(-) 4.04
19.	Tripura	592	680	(+) 14.86
20.	Uttar Pradesh	25773	26152	(+) 1.47
21.	West Bengal	11878	15658	(+) 31.82
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	27		(+) 33.33
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	168	168	— *
24.	Chandigarh	3	7	(+) 133.33

	1	2	3	4
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		38	45	(+) 18.42
26. Delhi		49	52	(+) 6.12
27. Goa, Daman & Diu		122	132	(+) 8.19
28. Lakshadweep		1	3	(+) 200.00
29. Mizoram		49	49	0.00
30. Pondicherry		92	93	(+) 1.08
31. Sikkim		158	173	(+) 9.49
All India		180140	192453	(+) 6.83

@ Projected

* 1982 census as not conducted in the State.

[Translation]

Grants to Agriculture Universities

879. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the agriculture universities and colleges which were provided grants or other assistance during the year 1987-88, University-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have provided grants or other assistance, so far, to following agricultural universities and the agriculture colleges of Central and General Universities during the year 1987-88

(A) Agricultural Universities

1. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat (Assam)
3. Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, (Bihar)
4. Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, (Bihar)
5. Gujarat Agricultural University, Dantiwada, (Gujarat)
6. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, (Haryana)
7. Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh.
8. Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh.
9. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, (Karnataka)

10. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, (Karnataka)
11. Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
12. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur, (Madhya Pradesh)
13. Kerala Agricultural University, Mannuthy, (Kerala)
14. Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani, (Maharashtra)
15. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, (Maharashtra)
16. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Maharashtra.
17. Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri, (Maharashtra)
18. Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner, (Rajasthan)
19. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, (Punjab)
20. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar, (Orissa)
21. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, (Tamil Nadu)
22. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, (Uttar Pradesh)
23. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, (Uttar Pradesh)
24. Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad, (Uttar Pradesh)
25. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur, (West Bengal)

- 26 Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agriculture and Technology, Srinagar (J & K)

(B) Agriculture Colleges of Central Universities

- 1 Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- 2 Pali Sikcha Sadan, Vishva Bharti, (West Bengal)

(C) Agriculture Colleges Affiliated to General Universities

- 1 Annamalai University, (Tamil Nadu)
- 2 Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, (Uttar Pradesh)
- 3 U P College, Varanasi, (Uttar Pradesh)
- 4 Kulbhaskar Ashram Degree College, Allahabad, (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Khalsa College, Amritsar, (Punjab)

[English]

Cashew Development Project

880 SHRI SURESH KURUP Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted to Kerala for plantation of Cashew under the World Bank sponsored Cashew Development Project during the last three years,

(b) the area brought under cashew cultivation in Kerala under this project so far; and

(c) the target fixed for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The amount allotted to Kerala under the World Bank aided Multi State Cashew Project costing \$ 45.7 million has not been specified in the legal documents of the project.

(b) An area of 11047 ha has been brought under cashew plantation in Kerala under the project.

(c) No target has been fixed for 1988-89 since the project came to an end on 30th September, 1987.

Use of Plastics in Building Construction

881. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that consumption of plastics in building construction has been limited because of its high costs and lack of awareness among the users and traditional approach of builders; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Consumption of Plastics in building construction has been increasing over the years. On a rough estimate, over 20% of the current consumption of plastics is in this sector. Plastic products are also generally preferred by construction industry on technical merits.

Flights From Trivandrum Airport

882. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flights operating from Trivandrum Airport per day and the places connected by direct flight from Trivandrum;

(b) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for air linking Trivandrum with Singapore and Andamans by direct flight; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) A statement showing the details of flights operated by Indian Airlines and Air-India to/from Trivandrum is given below.

(b) yes, Sir

(c) In so far as flights from Trivandrum to Singapore are concerned, convenient connection exists for passengers from Trivandrum, who can avail Madras-Singapore service. Due to operational constraints, it is presently not feasible to extend the Madras/Singapore Service to Trivandrum. As regards flights to Andamans, at present Indian Airlines operates four times a week service between Madras and Port Blair

Due to fleet constraints, Indian Airlines is not in a position to operate flight from Trivandrum to Andamans.

STATEMENT

Details of flights operated to/from Trivandrum

Service No.	Route	Frequency	Type of aircraft
1	2	3	4
(A) Indian Airlines			
IC-515/516	Hyderabad/Bangalore/Trivandrum	Thursday, Saturday	B-737
IC-167/168	Bombay/Trivandrum	Daily	Airbus
IC-467/468	Delhi/Goa/Cochin/Trivandrum	Daily	B-737
IC-529/530	Madars/Trivandrum	Thursday, Saturday	B-737
IC-529/530	Madras/Bangalore/Trivandrum	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday	B-737
IC-563/564	Trivandrum/Male	Monday, Thursday, Saturday	B-737
IC-507/508	Trivandrum/Colombo	Monday, Thursday	B-737
(B) Air-India			
AI-921	Trivandrum/Abu Dhabi/Dubai	Monday	AB-4
AI-853-A	Trivandrum/Bombay	Tuesday	AB-310
AI-923	Trivandrum/Dubai/Abu Dhabi	Tuesday	AB-4

1	2	3	4
AI-925	Trivandrum/Abu Dhabi/ Dubai	Wednesday	AB-4
AI-920	Dubai/Abu Dhabi/Trivandrum	Monday	AB-4
AI-820A	Bombay/Trivandrum	Tuesday	A-310
AI-922	Abu Dhabi/Dubai/ Trivandrum	Tuesday	AB-4
AI-924	Abu Dhabi/Dubai/ Trivandrum	Wednesday	AB-4
AI-987	Trivandrum/Dhahran	Thursday	AB-4
AI-927	Trivandrum/Sharjah/ Abu Dhabi	Thursday	AB-4
AI-937	Trivandrum/Dubai	Thursday	AB-310
AI-986	Dhahran/Trivandrum	Thursday	AB-4
AI-926	Ras-al-Khymah/Sharjah/ Trivandrum	Thursday	AB-4
AI-936	Dubai/Trivandrum	Thursday	AB-310
AI-928	Sharjah/Abu Dhabi/ Trivandrum	Friday	AB-4
AI-938	Dhahran/Trivandrum/ Bombay	Friday	AB-4
AI-929	Trivandrum/Abu Dhabi/ Ras-Al-Khaimah	Friday	AB-4
AI-931	Trivandrum/Dubai/ Abu Dhabi	Saturday	AB-4
AI-935	Trivandrum/Dubai/ Abu Dhabi	Sunday	AB-4
AI-930	Dubai/Abu-Dhabi/ Trivandrum	Saturday	AB-4
AI-932	Dubai/Abu Dhabi/ Trivandrum	Sunday	AB-4

Facilities at Karipur Airport, Calicut

883. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction of

Karipur Airport. Calicut is likely to be completed; and

(b) the details of facilities which will be available at the Karipur Airport, Calicut after its completion?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) The 31st of March, 1988.

(b) On completion, Calicut airport will be suitable for operation upto BoeIng-737 type of aircraft. The facilities being provided at the airport are:—

- (i) Terminal building to handle 500 persons in main concourse.
- (ii) Separate departure and arrival halls to handle passenger load of two Boeings simultaneously.
- (iii) VIP lounge.
- (iv) Visitors gallery
- (v) Passenger baggage trolleys.
- (vi) X-ray baggage inspection system.
- (vii) Conveyor belts.
- (viii) Gents and ladies toilets
- (ix) Restaurant/Snack bar
- (x) Travellers requisite stalls.
- (xi) Post Office, Bank/Insurance counter.
- (xii) Car Park.
- (xiii) Night landing facilities.
- (xiv) Navigational and communication aids such as Very High Frequency—Omni Range (VOR); Non Directional Beacon (NOB); High Frequency (HF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) communication system.

Telecast of Two Hindi Films Per Week

884. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to telecast two Hindi feature films per week;

(b) if so, the time by which the telecast of two Hindi films per week is likely to start; and

(c) the names of ten Hindi feature films selected for telecast in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No such proposal is there at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following 10 Hindi feature films have been tentatively approved for telecast subject to the availability of good quality prints and telecast right:—

1. Umrao Jaan
2. Antheen
3. Shehnai
4. Masoom
5. Uphaar
6. Gopi
7. Amar Prem
8. Adhikar
9. Phagun
10. Deedar-E-Yaar

Personnel Through Private Agencies

885. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to stop foreign Governments from recruiting doctors and paramedical personnel through private agencies in the country, as is being done by the Saudi Arabian Government; and

(b) whether any bilateral agreements have been signed with any other countries in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The recruitment of Doctors does not come under the purview of the Emigration Act, 1983. Regarding para-medical personnel, the matter was taken up in Joint Commission meeting in 1986 and it was agreed that Saudi Government would also endeavour to recruit medical personnel through official channels

(b) No. Sir

Production of Oilseeds

886 SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the prospects of achieving targetted production of oilseeds during the Seventh Five Year Plan

(b) the anticipated fall in output of oilseeds as a result of drought in 1987; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to meet the shortage of oilseeds due to drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) With concerted efforts being undertaken coupled with favourable weather, it is hoped to achieve the revised

production target of oilseeds by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(b) The production estimates of oilseeds for the year 1987-88 have not fallen due from the states. Drought has affected the oilseeds production during kharif season.

(c) An additional programme, oilseeds Production Thrust Project has been launched to augment production of oilseeds.

Reserved posts of SC/ST in Indian Airlines

887. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lying vacant/carried forward from previous years in Indian Airlines during the last one year; and

(b) whether care is being taken to ensure that these reserved posts/carried forward posts from previous years do not lapse as a result of ban, if any, in recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) The number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes carried forward, reserved and filled up during the year 1987 in Indian Airlines is as under:

	SC	ST
Carried forward (as on 1.1.1987):	739	697
Reserved during 1987 :	388	194
Filled up during 1987 :	348	138

(b) Yes, Sir. The provisions contained in the Presidential Directive on reservation for SC/ST are being followed.

Export of T.V. Programmes

888. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the

Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has been able to export some of its programmes;

(b) If so, the names of the programmes exported and foreign exchange earned;

(c) whether Doordarshan propose to assign any programmes/documentaries which may have export potential to Indian producers; and

(d) if so, the names of the programmes, the names of Indian producers and the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following programmes have been exported by Doordarshan during 1986 and 1987—

- (i) Bibi Natiyon Wali;
- (ii) Kumbh Mela Clippings;
- (iii) News clippings of coverage of India-Australia Cricket Matches;
- (iv) Silk City;
- (v) Kalamkari of Andhra Pradesh;
- (vi) Tribals of Bastar;
- (vii) Clippings of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's speech at the time of inauguration of a Dam,
- (viii) Cuts from Dance Festival of Khajuraho;
- (ix) Cuts from Neem Hakeem Play;

Doordarshan has earned the following amount of foreign exchange by way of export of these programmes/technical charges:—

- (i) US \$ 9,100.00
- (ii) £ 100.00
- (iii) Swedish Krone 2,200.00

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the names of the programmes under production with an export potential is given below.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of programme	Name of Producer	Language	Estimated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
				Approx
1.	Discovery of India	Shri Shyam Benegal	Hind & English	4.26 crores
2.	Amrit Kumbh Parv	Shri Shanker Suhail	Hindi	3.00 lakhs
3.	Lotus Temple of Bahais'	Mr. Manikuntala Barooah	English	1.25 lakhs
4.	Portrait of a Painter (a) Jahangir Sabavala (b) Anjolie Ela Menon	Ms Asha Narang Spaak	English	0.81 lakhs
5.	A King Remembered	Shri K.L. Mohana Varma	English	0.90 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Bandhanam	Shri S. Sreeraj	Malayalam	0.80 lakhs
7.	Mahabali	Shri Vijaya-krishnan	Malayalam	0.80 lakhs
8.	Bannada Vesha	Shri Girish Kasarvalli	Kannada	3.50 lakhs
9.	Fata Kapala	Shri Sadhu Meher	Oriya	3.00 lakhs

[Translation]

Deaths due to Cold

889. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of persons dying of cold in the country has increased this year as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the number of such deaths during the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to take any measure in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). No deaths due to cold have been reported in the current year by the State Governments/Union Territories.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Violation of Guidelines for Foreign Postings

890. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1286 on 16 November, 1987 regarding guidelines for foreign postings and state:

(a) the number of cases in which it has not been possible to adhere to the guidelines during the last three years, group-wise and year-wise;

(b) the brief particulars of such cases relating to Group 'A' posts with the reasons for non-adherence;

(c) the composition of the selection committee for such foreign postings; and

(d) the total number of foreign postings, group-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Three Officers were posted abroad during the last three years in relaxation of the specified guidelines on merits of each case.

(c) Selection for foreign postings is made by Director General/Secretary with the approval of the Minister incharge.

(d)

	Group 'A'	'B'	'C'
1985	6	7	—
1986	2	4	6
1987	4	2	1

DAVP Advertisements to Newspapers

891. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of daily newspapers published from Punjab and Chandigarh which were given advertisements by Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity during the last two years ending December, 1987 with quantum of advertisements given to each newspaper;

(b) whether there have been complaints regarding discrimination in allotment of DAVP advertisements to the newspapers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The names are given in the Statement below. The information relating to quantum of advertisements given to each newspaper is treated as confidential and is not disclosed in public interest. The advertisements are, however, released strictly on a fair and non-discriminatory basis and in accordance with the provisions contained in the Advertising Policy of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Names of Daily Newspapers Published from Punjab & Chandigarh which were given Advertisements by DAVP during the Period 1.4.86 to 31.3.87 and 1.4.87 to 30.9.87 (As the records are maintained on the financial year basis the information has been given accordingly)

1.4.86 to 31.3.87		1.4.87 to 30.9.87	
1.	Indian Express, Chandigarh	English	1 Indian Express, Chandigarh
2.	Tribune, Chandigarh		2 Tribune, Chandigarh
			3 Punjab Mail, Chandigarh
Hindi			
1.	Dainik Tribune, Chandigarh		1 Dainik Tribune, Chandigarh
2.	Punjab Kesri, Jalandhar		2 Punjab Kesri, Jalandhar
3.	Hindi Milap, Jalandhar		3 Hindi Milap, Jalandhar
4.	Veer Pratap, Jalandhar		4 Veer Pratap, Jalandhar
5.	Bharat Desh Hamara, Patiala		5 Bharat Desh Hamara, Patiala
6.	Pilot, Bhatinda		

1.4.86 to 31.3.87

1.4.87 to 30.9.87

Urdu

1. Pratap, Jalandhar
2. Milap, Jalandhar
3. Hindsamachar, Jalandhar
4. Mehnat, Jalandhar
5. Punjab Bulletin, Ludhiana
6. Samaj, Ludhiana
7. Ludhiana Express, Ludhiana
8. Ludhiana Post, Ludhiana
9. Panchhi, Ludhiana
10. Rohjan, Ludhiana

1. Pratap, Jalandhar
2. Milap, Jalandhar
3. Hindsamachar, Jalandhar
4. Mehnat, Jalandhar
5. Punjab Bulletin, Ludhiana
6. Samaj, Ludhiana
7. Ludhiana Express, Ludhiana
8. Ludhiana Post, Ludhiana
9. Panchhi, Ludhiana
10. Rohjan, Ludhiana

Punjabi

1. Ajit, Jalandhar
2. Jagbani, Jalandhar
3. Akali Patrika, Jalandhar
4. Nawan Zamana, Jalandhar
5. Lok Lahar, Jalandhar
6. Jantak Lahar, Jalandhar
7. Punjabi Tribune, Chandigarh
8. Ranjit, Patiala
9. Dharaledar, Patiala
10. Chardikala, Patiala
11. Navin Saver, Patiala
12. Senapati, Patiala
13. Pahu Phutti, Patiala
14. Suraj, Ludhiana
15. Tarjuman, Ludhiana
16. Jag Jot, Ludhiana
17. Sarvodaya Sansar, Phillor
18. Ranjit, Bhatinda
19. Kaumi Den, Sangrur

1. Ajit, Jalandhar
2. Jagbani, Jalandhar
3. Akali Patrika, Jalandhar
4. Nawan Zamana, Jalandhar
5. Lok Lahar, Jalandhar
6. Jantak Lahar, Jalandhar
7. Punjabi Tribune, Chandigarh
8. Nidar, Chandigarh
9. Ranjit, Patiala
10. Dharaledar, Patiala
11. Chardikala, Patiala
12. Navin Saver, Patiala
13. Senapati, Patiala
14. Pahu Phutti, Patiala
15. Suraj, Ludhiana
16. Tarjuman, Ludhiana
17. Jag Jot, Ludhiana
18. Sarvodaya Sansar, Phillor
19. Ranjit, Bhatinda
20. Kaumi Den, Sangrur
21. Gianwan, Patiala

Telecast of Advertisement of Paan Masala

892. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Dental
Association made a plea on 21 January
1988 to ban commercial advertisements of
paan masalas on Doordarshan and A.I.R.;
and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Government
have not received any pleas in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]**Encroachment of Government Land in
Mochi Bagh, Delhi**

893. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4433 on 7th December, 1987 regarding encroachment of Government land in Mochi Bagh and state:

(a) the total number of the plots to be marked in J.J. Colony, Mochi Bagh and the criteria to be adopted for their allotment or whether these will be auctioned;

(b) whether some of the public lavatories in this colony have been demolished by the Delhi Development Authority and some more are proposed to be demolished;

(c) whether 80-square yard plots will be marked on that land also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 17 additional plots of 80 sq. yards are to be carved out of the encroachments made by the plot holders at Mochi Bagh J.J. Colony. No. final decision regarding mode of their disposal has been taken.

(b) to (d) While one lavatory block has been demolished two other blocks will be demolished later and it is proposed to convert them into a Park. There is no proposal to carve out 80 square yards plots out of this land.

[English]

Import of Radio Activity Laden farm Products

894. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large quantities of farm products viz. milk products, vegetable oils, pulses etc have been imported after Chernobyl accident from areas exposed to radioactivity;

(b) if so, the details of all the farm products imported since 1st May, 1986 till date, country-wise;

(c) the quantities, lot number, batch number of the above items; and

(d) whether all these were tested batch-wise for Cs—137 and Sr—90 for which Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has laid down standards and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of imports of farm products imported since 1st May, 1986 quantity-wise and country-wise are given below:—

Farm products	Country	Quantities (M Ts)
1 Oil		
(a) Soyabean Oil	France	7,295
	Spain	32,655
(b) Rapeseed Oil	EEC	1,55,160
	France	28,895
	West Germany	1,07,135
	Poland	35,567
	Sweden	21,986
	Belgium	7,750
	Netherlands	23,705

Farm products	Country	Quantities (M.Ts.)
2. Pulses	Turkey	31,950
3. Skim Milk Powder	European Countries	21,670
4. Butter Oil	—do—	2,376
5. Butter	—do—	5,619

Note: Consignments consist of several lots/batches etc. received in bulk quantities.

(d) The suppliers of edible oils were required to certify through STC's independent surveillance companies of international repute that the radiation tolerance is within the relevant Regulation of European Commission.

For pulses, a certificate has been obtained from the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority which has certified that the goods have been inspected from the point of view of radiation, health and were found to be harmless to human consumption and the goods were free from radioactivity as per EEC limits.

All the consignments of dairy products were tested and cleared by Bhaba Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

Central Assistance for Drought Victims in J & K

895. PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir have sent proposals for relief to drought victims in the State; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance demanded and percentage of it released till 31 December, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Financial assistance demanded

by the State Government was Rs. 169.06 crores. Amount released upto 18.2.88. in addition to the Central share of margin money, to the State Government, on the basis of expenditure reported by the State works out to 12 percent of the total approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 18.98 crores.

[Translation]

Oriental Power Cables Limited, Kota

897. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Oriental Power Cables Limited, Kota (Rajasthan) is lying closed, the number of workers who have not been paid any salary due to the closure of this factory and for how long; and

(b) whether several requests have been made to Government to revive the aforesaid sick unit; if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) According to information received from the Government of Rajasthan, the appropriate authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Oriental Power Cables Limited, Kota is lying closed from 1.1.1986 affecting 577 workers who have not been paid wages since then.

(b) The State Government have been making efforts to revive the Unit. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and the Punjab National Bank which have drawn up a rehabilitation package

have not been able to find promoters acceptable to them to revive the Unit. The management has approached the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction for appropriate relief under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The matter is under consideration of the Board.

[English]

Production by Vijapur Unit of National Fertilisers Limited

898. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vijaipur unit of the National Fertilisers Limited has commenced production of ammonia and urea;

(b) whether the fertilizer production from this unit will be instrumental in augmenting foodgrains production; and

(c) if so, whether the plant is likely to generate indirect employment opportunities for a large number of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R PRABHU) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

Swiss aided Dairy Programme for Orissa

899. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (OMFED) propose to implement a Swiss-aided dairy project, as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated 13 January, 1988;

(b) the cost of implementing the project, the number of districts and beneficiaries to be covered;

(c) the period by which the project is likely to be implemented; and

(d) whether an appraisal team from Switzerland has finalised the mode of payment; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). The State Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal to implement a dairy project with assistance from Swiss Development Cooperation. The proposal has been referred to the Swiss Development Cooperation for their consideration.

[Translation]

Allotment of Shops/Stalls/Kiosks by NDMC

900. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the total number of applications received for allotment of shops/stalls/kiosks by NDMC since January, 1987 to date,

(b) the criteria laid down for allotment of these shops;

(c) the number of cases rejected during the aforesaid period, the number of cases still pending consideration and the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed of, and

(d) whether any complaints about irregularities in allotment have been received and if so, the action taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):(a) 1562.

(b) The NDMC have reported that the Kiosks etc. are allotted to such squatters who have been squatting in NDMC area for a long time. In addition, allotments are also made on compassionate grounds in the

case of such persons who are physically handicapped, scheduled caste and from weaker section of the society.

(c) The NDMC have reported that 475 cases have been rejected and 1025 cases are still pending for consideration, during the period from January, 1987 to date.

There is not much likelihood of all these cases being disposed of in the near future as the NDMC have recently taken a decision to stop construction of new kiosks on account of congestion being caused which has adversely affected the aesthetics of the area

Besides, the NDMC will not be in a position to construct such a large number of stalls/kiosks due to paucity of land

(d) The NDMC have informed that a few complaints regarding irregularities in allotment have been received and the same after examination were found misconceived

[English]

Special Allocation for improvement of Water And Sanitation

901 SHRI G S BASAVARAJU
SHRI S M GURADDI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent to UNICEF for a special allocation of funds for the improvement of water and sanitation facility in the country;

(b) if so, whether UNICEF has agreed to provide the funds; and

(c) the schemes that UNICEF has prepared, the total amount involved and how much funds will be spent by UNICEF during 1988-89 for improving the sanitation work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) UNICEF is to supply additional high capacity drilling rigs, handpumps, water testing equipment, geophysical equipment, computer hardware etc. and is to assist in developing advanced Management Information and Computerised Monitoring Systems, in providing training in Geophysical Investigations, drilling, hydrofracturing, handpump installation and maintenance, preparation of material for social mobilisation and mass communication in water supply and sanitation sectors. The total cost of this project amounts to US \$ 19.20 million. As a part of the normal Country Programme of Cooperation between Government of India and UNICEF (Plan of operation 1985-89) UNICEF will provide US \$ 3.51 million in 1988 and US \$ 4.09 million in 1989 for environmental sanitation programmes.

Scheme for Vehicular Traffic In Capital

902 SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for coping with the massive increase in vehicular traffic in the capital has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the details thereof and estimated cost of the scheme included in the programme; and

(c) the decision taken in regard to implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Canadian Assistance in Setting up Light Railway System

903. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada Government have offered to help in setting up light railway systems for metropolitan cities in the country;

(b) whether a Canadian delegation visited India during December 1987;

(c) whether any agreement was reached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Government of Canada have requested that two Companies of Canada viz M/s BOMBARDIER and M/s. UTDC may be kept in view for obtaining expert advice and help while finalising the specific mode of rapid transit system in Delhi and other metropolitan cities in the country.

(b) The Canadian delegation visited India during January, 1988

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Overdues of Cooperative Credit Structure

904. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate level of overdues at the different levels of the co-operative credit structure during 1986-87 and 1987-88, Statewise;

(b) whether Government are contemplating measures to check the alarming rise of overdues in the co-operative credit structure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) (a) The available information for 1986-87 is given in the statement below. Figures for 1987-88 would be available after the cooperative year is over.

(b) and (c). The problem of overdues has been discussed with there State/Union Territory Governments from time to time They have been advised to take appropriate action to gear up administrative machinery to have special collection drive so as to improve recovery performance of cooperative credit institutions

STATEMENT

Position of Overdues During 1986-87

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	State Cooperative Bank level	Central Cooperative Bank level	State Land Development Bank level	Primary Land Development Bank level
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8296	15133	9210.87	4581.50
2.	Assam	780	—	284.07	175.94
3.	Bihar	2843	1293	955.92	955.92
4.	Gujarat	2880	15527	1800.20	1800.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	45	17519	3226.26	5038.58
6.	Himachal Pradesh	206	127	66.18	8.60
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	303	1006	64.47	64.47
8.	Karnataka	775	11856	2761.03	2701.18
9.	Kerala	155	3753	1099.54	1406.73
10.	Madhya Pradesh	340	N.A.	2107.82	1811.19
11.	Maharashtra	I.A.	N.A.	5108.30	5108.30
12.	Manipur	35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Meghalaya	350	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Nagaland	139	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Orissa	I.A.	7462	2031.53	892.46
16.	Rajasthan	342	12643	2485.52	2596.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	400	10039	2892.55	2260.78
18.	Tripura	222	N.A.	50.33	50.33
19.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	24903	4373.36	4373.36
20.	West Bengal	2465	4604	1778.49	1208.89
21.	Punjab	42	17694	395.57	1510.93
22.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	—	—
<i>Union Territories</i>					
23.	Andaman and N. Islands	77	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	8	—	—	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	252	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	444	—	—	—
29.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	10	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	241	—	6.22	6.22

N.A. = Not Available.

[Translation]**Import of Fertilizers**

905. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange allocated during the current financial year for the import of fertilizers to boost agricultural production;

(b) the amount spent out of it so far; and

(c) the total quantity of fertilizers purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). It would not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

Assistance to Uttar Pradesh under Rural Employment Scheme

906. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of assistance in the form of foodgrains and cash provided to Uttar Pra-

desh by Union Government under the Rural Employment Scheme;

(b) whether Union Government have made efforts to verify that the foodgrains given to Uttar Pradesh Government were actually distributed among agricultural labourers in the villages,

(c) if so, the outcome of such verification;

(d) whether Union Government have come to know that such assistance is finding its way in blackmarket through contractors who are assigned works under the Rural Employment Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The position of cash funds and foodgrains given as Central assistance to Uttar Pradesh under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the current year is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

N.R.E.P.			B.L.E.G.P.		
Cash funds	Value of foodgrains	Total	Cash funds	Value of foodgrains	Total
6328.90	4189.36	10518.26	7772.28	3500.21	11272.49

(b) to (e). Foodgrains given to the State are reaching the target group by and large barring allegations of misutilisation in a few cases. State Government is invariably asked to investigate such cases and take appropriate action against the guilty. The State Government have issued categorical instruction prohibiting the involvement of contractors under rural employment pro-

grammes and all the works are required to be executed by the implementing agencies departmentally. Even the agencies like Public Works Deptt. and Irrigation Deptt. which traditionally engage contractors in their departmental work have been directed by the State Govt. not to involve contractors for execution of works under NREP/RLEGP. It is, however a fact that

complaints regarding engagement of contractors continue to be received from time to time. When any specific case of engagement of contractors in execution of works under NREP/RLEGP comes to notice, stern action is taken against the defaulting officials by the State Government.

[English]

Withholding of New Year Greeting Cards

907. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report in the Hindi daily, 'Nav Bharat Times' dated January 2, 1988 that Air India/Indian Airlines had despatched a large number of telex message to withdraw/withhold its new year greeting cards,

(b) the expenditure incurred on all communications for this purpose and on printing of diaries, calendars, greeting cards, etc. for the new year;

(c) whether there were any instructions from the Ministry of Finance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Indian Airlines did not print any Calendars/Diaries/Greeting Cards for 1988. As regards Air India, the report that Air India sent hundreds of messages for withdrawing/withholding greeting cards and calendars is erroneous. The Ministry of finance had issued instructions in Nov., 1987 that no expenditure should be incurred from Govt. funds on printing and distribution of Calendars/Diaries/Greeting

Cards in connection with the new year and other festivals.

By the time these instructions were received by Air India they were already distributing calendars/greetings cards for the year 1988. Air India have incurred the following expenditure on these items:—

1. Diaries	Rs. 5,50,000/-
2. Calendars	Rs. 40,42,250/-
3. Greeting Cards	Rs. 3,10,882/-

Cases pending before Press Council of India

908. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before the Press Council of India as on 31 December, 1987;

(b) the average time taken by the Press Council in disposal of cases; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the sittings of the Press Council outside New Delhi during the three years, preceding 31st December, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) 284.

(b) The average time taken by the Press Council in disposal of cases before it, normally varies from six to eight months.

(c) An amount of Rs. 3,91,982.20 was incurred on the sittings of the Council outside New Delhi during the three years preceding 31st December, 1987.

Plan Outlay for Tourism during 1988-89

909. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has agreed for a substantial increase in the plan outlay for tourism for 1988-89;

(b) the measures taken to promote tourism, both in India and abroad; and

(c) whether the number of tourist arrivals increased during the year 1987-88 as compared to the earlier years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 47.00 crores for the Ministry of Tourism for 1988-89 as against Rs. 33.30 crores for 1987-88.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism has taken several measures to encourage tourism to

India. These include undertaking sustained publicity and marketing campaigns in the overseas markets, development of infrastructure at centres of tourist interest, promotion of domestic tourism, construction of Yatri Niwases to provide budget accommodation, provision of yatrikas at pilgrim centres, development of beach resorts, improvement of facilities for skiing, mountaineering and trekking; promotion of adventure sports, preservation of national heritage areas, development of facilities along Buddhist circuits, promotion of wildlife tourism and provision of wayside facilities on Highways, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir Tourist arrivals during the last three calendar years are given below.--

Year	Number of tourist (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh)
1985	836,908
1986	1,080,050
1987	1,163,774

[Translation]

Setting Up of T.V. Tower In Jhunjhunu

910. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which a television transmitter is likely to be installed in Jhunjhunu; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) According to Frequency Planning, TV transmitter at Jhunjhunu (as also at a number of other places in the country) has been planned to operate on Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band. This is a new type of equipment whose indigenous supply is expected to commence in the latter part of 1988. The installation and commissioning of the proposed TV transmitter at Jhunjhunu would therefore depend upon the availability of the required equipment and the infrastructural facilities.

[English]

Damage to Rabi Crop In Bihar

911. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have assessed the damage caused to the rabi crop in Bihar due to floods and supply of inferior quality of seeds and fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to compensate the loss suffered by small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Facilities for the Stay of Tourists in Delhi

912. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received that auto taxi-driver fleece the foreign tourists in Delhi and at other major airports by charging higher fares and commissions from hoteliers for their stay in the hotels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM : (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). No specific cases have come to the notice of Ministry of Tourism. However, to prevent over charging, pre-paid taxi services have been introduced at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta Airports. This scheme enables the passengers to pre-pay the taxi charges to the traffic police counter at the Airport and obtain a voucher for the same. This obviates any over-charging by the taxi drivers at the end of the journey. Steps to intro-

duce similar service at Madras Airport are in progress.

In addition to the pre-paid taxi service available at Delhi Airports, Delhi Transport Corporation and Ex-Army Transport Service offer economic transport facilities to and fro from Airport to the city. Also Complaint cards and latest scooter taxi fare rates in Delhi are available at the information counters of the Department of Tourism to provide information to passengers, calling at these counters.

[Translation]

Demonstrations against Telecast of TV Serial "Tamas"

913. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been incidents of demonstrations in front of Doordarshan offices and relay centres to protest against the telecast of TV serial "Tamas" and damage to property; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where such incidents took place and the reaction of Government on the demand made in this context?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Demonstrations took place at Doordarshan Kendras situated in the following places:—

1. Delhi.
2. Pune.
3. Nagpur.
4. Bombay.
5. Nanded.

6. Hyderabad.
7. Varanasi.
8. Karimnagar.
9. Nasik.
10. Cuttack.

Government did not agree with the demonstrators' demand to stop telecast of the serial as the serial was considered to be carrying a powerful message to the people to guard against communalism and the anti-social elements which ferment divisive force in our society.

[English]

Water Crisis in Delhi

914. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :
 SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
 SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
 MALIK:
 DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
 SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi has been in the grip of water crisis, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken to solve the water crisis keeping the ensuing summer in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). As

against the assessed requirement of water supply of 472 mgd, the existing water supply in Delhi is 400 mgd. There is thus no acute water crisis in Delhi at present. Government is, however, aware that there is a likelihood of scarcity of water in the city during the coming summer months. While, owing to the prevailing drought conditions, it may not be possible to fully overcome the scarcity, Govt. is maintaining a continuous liaison with the State Govt. of U.P. and Haryana with a view to taking such steps as may be practicable for maintaining the supply of water to the city as close to the present level as possible.

House Rent Dues Against Ex-Ministers

915. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Ex-Ministers who are in arrears of rent for the Government accommodation occupied by them during their tenure,

(b) the total amount due from each Ex-Minister; and

(c) the action taken by Government to recover the arrears from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the statement given below

(c) Appropriate steps at the departmental level are being taken for recovery of Government dues in these cases.

STATEMENT

House Rent Dues Against Ex Ministers (Position of Dues as on 31.1.88)

Name of Ex-Ministers	Accommodation occupied	Amount due Rs.
1	2	3
1. Sh. Baleshwar Ram	9, Ashoka Road	8268.52
2. Sh. A.P. Sharma	17, Akbar Road	36500.27

	1	2	3
3.	Late Sh. T. Anjiah	10, Akbar Road	1877.85
4.	Sh. Jagannath Pahadia	9, Kirshna Memon Marg Flat. No. 123, 150 and Sr/Qr. No. 147 and Garage No. 23 North Avenue	4671.49 <u>821.27</u> 5492.76
5.	Sh. Mohd. Usman Arif	15, Ashoka Road	3788.70
6.	Sh. R. Mallikarjun	3, Circular Road	12086.25
7.	Late Sh. Kartik Oraon	5, Tughlak Road	3484.60
8.	Miss Kumudben Joshi	9, Teen Murty Lane	2563.85
9.	Sh. Janeshwar Mishra	15, Ashoka Road	5038.88
10.	Sh. K N. Singh	16, Ashoka Road	11093.26
11.	Sh. Jagannath Kaushal	15, Tughlak Road	2055.60
12.	Sh. A. A. Rahim	7, Tughlak Lane	12216.55
13.	Late Sh. Dharam Vir	AB-2, Pandara Road	7370.27
14.	Sh. Ashok Gahlot	1, Duplex Lane	1825.11
15.	Sh. K.P. Singh Deo	8, Tughlak Road	3245.30
16.	Sh. S.B.P.P. Rama Rao	5, B.R. Mehta Lane	1047.52
17.	Sh. S M. Krishna	AB-95, Shahjahan Road	6403.70
18.	Sh. S.S. Sisodia	11, Talkatora Road	8585.00
19.	Sh. N.K. Sharma	3, Krishna Menon Marg	2824.55
20.	Sh. Kalp Nath Rai	36, Aurangzeb Road F-313, Curzon Road Hostel	19534.16 <u>3770.00*</u> 23304.16 *Guest Charges
21.	Late Sh. Chandra Shekhar Singh	15, Ashoka Road 33, 46, 56 & 52 Western Court Hostel	8710.10 <u>482.00*</u> 9192.10 *Guest Charges
22.	Sh. A.K. Nehru	14, Akbar Road	448.70
23.	Sh. V.P. Singh	1, Teen Murti Marg	3818.25

24.	Sh. Gulam Nabi Azad	1, Rajaji Marg	3453.85
25.	Sh. A.B.A. Gani Khan Chaudhary	12, Akbar Road	17146.15
26.	Sh. Arun Singh	3, Race Course Road	4227.10
27.	Sh. G.S. Dhillon	3, Thyagraj Marg	3389.00
28.	Sh. Arjun Singh	5, Tughlak Road	1370.00
		16, V.P. House	<u>12205.00*</u>
			13575.00
			*Guest Charges
29.	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha	AB-96, Shahjahan Road	53.00
30.	Sh. B. Shankranand	8, Teen January Marg	1860.00
31.	Sh. R.K. Jaichandran Singh	7, Tughlak Lane	1747.00
32.	Sh. R.C. Rath	54, Western Court	23838.00*
			*Guest Charges
33.	Sh. Bhishma Narain Singh	F-415, Curzon Road Hostel	5236.00*
			*Guest Charges claim disputed

**Fertilizers manufactured by Fertilizer
Corporation of India and Hindustan
Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.**

916. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of fertilizers manufactured by Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) during 1985 and 1986;

(b) whether these two units of public sector fertilizer plants have failed to reach the target;

(c) if so, the reasons thereot;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to increase production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). The following table indicates the targets and actual production of fertilizers by Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) during 1985-86 and 1986-87:—

	1985-86		1986-87	
	Target	Production	Target	Production
F C I	397.0	261.2	390.0	391.4
H F C	265.0	214.8	293.0	208.1

The targets could not be achieved by HFCL during 1985-86 and 1986-87 by FCI during 1985-86 due to equipment problems, ageing of the plant (Gorakhpur), power cuts/failures, voltage dips, equipment imbalances, power shortages, coal quality problems, industrial relations problems, etc.

(d) and (e). The following steps have been taken/are proposed to be taken to improve the operation of the fertilizer plants of FCI and HFCL:-

FCI

- (i) Based on an end-to-end survey by M/s. Krupp Koppers, it is proposed to undertake 'Phase-I' of the rehabilitation proposal for Ramagundam plant.
- (ii) Major revamping scheme has been undertaken at Gorakhpur plant. Its ammonia plant is proposed to be renovated and urea technology upgraded.
- (iii) A 30 MW power plant at Sindri Unit is proposed to be installed.

HFC

- (i) Captive Power Plants at Namrup and Durgapur Units have already been installed and at Barauni Unit. It is at the final stage of installation.
- (ii) Consultants have been appointed for carrying out an end-to-end survey of the operating units at Namrup, Barauni and Durgapur to identify the equipment problems.

Writing Off the Loans to Small and Marginal Farmers

917. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any directions to the State Governments to write off the loans given to small and marginal farmers in the States in view of severe drought situation in those States;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines/directions issued to the States;

(c) the State-wise financial help propose to be provided to the State Governments to meet the financial burden on the States; and

(d) the amount given to Andhra Pradesh which is being affected by floods and drought every alternate year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION, IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Union Government have not issued any directions to the State Governments to write off the loans given to farmers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Union Government do not provide any assistance to the State Government for the purpose.

Evaluation of Crop Insurance Scheme

918. SHRI MOHD. MOHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation of the performance of the Crop Insurance Scheme introduced in the country in 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the deficiencies noticed, if any; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to remove these deficiencies to make it more beneficial for a wider section of the rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Government of India have from time to time been evaluating the performance of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) introduced in the country w.e.f. 1.4.1985.

(b) Some of the deficiencies noticed in this regard are: voluntary nature of the Scheme; low rates of premia, adverse selection of the areas by the implementing States, pre-dominance of rainfed crops etc.

(c) The steps taken so far by the Government to remove these deficiencies include enhancement of indemnifiable limits for wheat and paddy from 80 percent to 80%, 85% and 90% so as to make the Scheme more attractive and beneficial to the farmers.

Modern Technology to Enhance Output of Agriculture Sector

919. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific scientific technologies evolved to minimise the impact of drought on agricultural production during the current year; and

(b) how far the plan targets for various items of foodgrains for the current year are

likely to be achieved with the adoption and promotion of these technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) To reduce the overall impact of the current drought on India's agricultural production, the following technologies have been recommended.

**Agriculture*

1. Crop production practices for important rabi crops such as wheat, rice, barley, pulses and oilseeds both under irrigated and rainfed situations

2. Important crops and areas have been identified under assured growing conditions for meeting the immediate seed requirements and augmenting the seed supply

3. Package of practices for promising fruit crops which can tolerate drought conditions.

Fodder

(i) Punjab and Haryana States have around 10.5 m. tonnes of paddy straw. Use of this for livestock feeding after suitable treatment.

(ii) Use of considerable amounts of sugarcane bagasse available in some sugarcane growing areas in the country as cattle feed after suitable treatment.

(iii) Practices for intensive production of fodder crops in assured/limited water supply situations.

(b) To meet the short fall in food production due to drought in kharif season the targets of rabi production were fixed at 76.0 m. tonnes. To meet this target, suitable crop production technologies have been suggested for various regions.

Firm estimates of production of various crops have not yet been received from the States. The production of various crops is likely to show a short fall from the envisaged plan targets for 1987-88 due to drought/flood conditions. However the rabi prospects appear to be better than that of last rabi season.

Settlement of Crop Insurance Claims

920. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crop insurance claims for certain types of crops like jowar have not been settled in many States so far;

(b) if so, the number of complaints for non-settlement of claims received from different blocks in each State, and

(c) the particulars of the final authority to settle the disputed claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Most of the indemnity claims of the implementing States/Union Territories for all crops covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) including jowar of Kharif 1985, Rabi 1985-86 and Kharif 1986 seasons have been approved by the Government of India. Action has already been taken to approve indemnity claims payable for Rabi 1986-87 season. Indemnity claims for Kharif 1987 season would be processed by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) on receipt of yield data from the implementing States.

(b) No information is available as to the number of complaints for non-settlement of claims received from each block in each State.

(c) The authority to settle the disputed claims are Government of India and the State Governments.

Telecast of TV Serial 'Mahabharata'

921. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a TV serial 'Mahabharata' is proposed to be telecast by Doordarshan on the National hookup;

(b) if so, the names of the producer and director of the serial and the number of episodes it consists of;

(c) the time by which Doordarshan will start telecast of the serial; and

(d) whether the script has been approved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri B.R. Chopra is the producer/director of the proposed serial. The serial is likely to have 52 episodes of 50 mts. each.

(c) The date has not been fixed.

(d) Doordarshan has given concept approval to the serial 'Mahabharat'

Conducting of Film Festival in Kerala

922. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by Union Government to conduct the Film Festival in Kerala;

(b) whether there is a complaint that some of the foreign films shown in the festival were too much sexy; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to bring

artistic foreign films for the future festivals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Filmotsav '88 at Trivandrum was organised and funded by the Directorate of Film Festivals under the National Film Development Corporation. The Government did not give any financial assistance.

(b) and (c). There were some comments to that effect in a section of Press. However, the films screened at Filmotsav '88 were films critically acclaimed and shown in other International Film Festivals. Explicit scenes in some of these films were integral to the thematic content of the concerned films. It is always the endeavour of the Festival authorities to get the best artistic films for participation in our International Film Festivals.

Report on Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics

923. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics (January, 1975) mentioned 'It Newspapers are accepted as public services, it is essential that profits earned from newspapers should be ploughed back into the newspaper enterprise itself'; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to implement this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Notwithstanding the recommendations of the Second Press Commission in this regard, the problem has continued to evade solution so far due to legal, constitutional and other complexities involved.

Demand for Increase in Price of Agricultural Produce

924. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and other States are agitating for an increase in the prices of their agricultural produce; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There were agitations by farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat for remunerative prices of agricultural produce.

(b) Procurement/support prices of major items of agricultural produce are fixed on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices and these are remunerative. The prices are also being enhanced from year to year.

Dryland Farming

925. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the acreage under dryland farming during the year 1987;

(b) whether any cooperation and assistance was made available in this process from International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete steps taken to increase the land under dryland farming 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) The latest available land use statistics is for the year 1984-85. As per this the net unirrigated area is 98.9 m.ha. The figures for 1987-88 are not available.

(b) and (c). Not applicable.

(d) The Department of Agriculture has taken up a National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture during 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 239 crores as a special programme to stabilise and increase the crop yields in dryland areas. This scheme is in operation in 99 districts of 16 States falling in the rainfall range of 500-1125 m.m.

Telecast of Canadian Film in Film Festival

926. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for selection of films to be shown in International Film Festivals in India;

(b) whether Canadian film named "I have heard Mermaids Sing" glorifying lesbian trend was shown in the recent film festival held at Trivandrum if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether films shown in the festival are passed by the Censor Board; and

(d) whether films shown in the film festival are examined to see if they violate the Indian law relating to obscenity and indecency?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The basis of selection of films for participation in International Film Festival in India is their artistic, technical and thematic merit. This in turn is decided on the basis of participation in other important International Film Festival, winning of

awards and critical acclaim by important film journals and film personalities.

(b) The film "I'VE HEARD THE MERMAIDS SING" was screened at Filmotsav '88. The film does not glorify lesbian trends. It is a critically acclaimed film and was screened in the prestigious Cannes Film Festival in May, 1987, and many other International Film Festivals subsequently.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Exemption from censorship is granted to films screened in International Film Festivals on the basis of the International Convention on the subject. However, films likely to violate our sensibility are not selected for participation.

Central Aid to Orissa for Drought

927. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance made available to Orissa Government to fight drought condition in the State both in rural and urban areas separately;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the number of tubewells sunk in the drought affected areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 59.42 crores has been approved for drought relief in the rural and urban areas of Orissa on account of post-monsoon drought of 1987.

(b) The State Government reported an expenditure of Rs. 12.46 crores as on the 31st December, 1987.

(c) The State Government installed 1250 handpumps tubewells by 31.1.1988.

Sick Deep Sea Fishing Industry

928. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI R.S. MANE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether shrimp catches have drastically fallen during the period July 1, 1987 to February, 1988;

(b) the steps Government are taking to revive the sick deep sea fishing industry;

(c) whether over-fishing has been the cause of the failure of shrimp marine fishing; and

(d) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Statistics precisely for the period concerned are not available but from the export figures it may be seen that there has been no drastic fall in shrimp catches during the period July 1, 1987 to December 31, 1987.

(b) There is no indication that deep sea fishing industry has become sick.

(c) and (d). There is no evidence of over-fishing of marine shrimp fishery. The variations found in the production from year to year so far due to natural fluctuations in the abundance. However, suitable precautionary measures to avoid over-crowding of fishing vessels in a particular area and consequent increase in the pressure of fishing etc. are given due consideration while implementing developmental programmes in fisheries.

[Translation]

Overloading of Passengers on Air India Flight between Sydney-Singapore

929. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers who travelled in excess of the seating capacity on the Air India flight between Sydney-Singapore on 5 June, 1987;

(b) whether a complaint has been received from Australia in this regard;

(c) if so, the date of receipt of the complaint, name of the enquiry officer and the time by which the report is likely to be received; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the authorities responsible?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (d) The Australian authorities had brought to the notice of D.G.C.A. on 9th November, 1987 that excess passengers were taken by Air India on their flight between Sydney and Singapore on 5th June, 1987. The Regional Controller of Air Safety, Bombay is investigating the incident and on receipt of his report, appropriate action will be taken.

[English]

Improvement in Quality of TV Serials

930. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has recently initiated some steps to improve the quality of TV serials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the regional programmes will also be improved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In order to improve the standard of serials and to have them handled by creative people in the field of art and films, a new scheme was introduced by the Government last year. According to this scheme, producers and directors will be registered with Doordarshan for production of TV serials/series. Accordingly, advertisements were given in leading dailies in various regions inviting applications, the last date of receipt of which was 30.10.1987. A Selection Board consisting of eminent persons from the fields of film and communication has been constituted by the Government for scrutinising the applications and recommending a panel of producers/directors. In future, proposals for production of serials/series for sponsorship would be invited only from those who are registered with Doordarshan.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir regional kendras have been instructed to include eminent persons in their Selection Committees.

Import of Films by NRIs

931. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new policy for import of films by Non-Resident Indians has been formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all such imports are pro-

posed to be canalised only through the National Film Development Corporation;

(d) whether it will apply to imports through American Motion Picture Exporters Association; and

(e) the names of the ten films proposed to be imported in near future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) A new Policy for import of feature films and video rights was announced on 21.1.1988. This Policy also covers import of feature films by Non-Resident Indians.

(b) The salient features of the Policy are:

- (i) The National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) will continue to be the canalising agency for import of all feature films into the country. Private Indian parties, foreign parties and non-resident Indians (NRIs) can also import films on stipulated conditions.
- (ii) Only those films which have won awards in any International Film Festival notified by the Central Government or have participated in official sections of the notified film festivals or have received good reviews in the notified film journals would be eligible for import into India.
- (iii) All feature films proposed to be imported under the Policy will have to be cleared for import by a Film Import Selection Committee of experts appointed by the Central Government.
- (iv) A film proposed to be imported should satisfy the following requirements regarding quality:
 - (a) it should be of aesthetic value;

- (b) It should be cinematically of a good standard;
- (c) It should provide clean, healthy entertainment to the audience; and
- (d) it should not be violative of any guidelines issued by the Government under the Cinematograph Act, 1952.
- (v) The foreign parties wanting to import and distribute on their own, films and video rights of such films are required to enter into an agreement with the National Film Development Corporation. Such an agreement should be entered with the prior approval of the Central Government.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) So far the Film Import Selection Committee has cleared for imports only two films, namely (i) Yeti and (ii) Sunshine on the Skin (Il Sole nella pelle) under the New Import Policy.

[*Translation*]

Drought in Gujarat and Rajasthan

932. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damages caused due to drought in Rajasthan and Gujarat during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the districts and the area in hectares under them with population affected and the number of cattle heads which perished as a result thereof;

(c) the ceiling of expenditure fixed by Union Government for both the States, separately, during the period from November, 1987 to March 1988; and

(d) the details of work undertaken with the Central assistance in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A statement indicating the extent of damage caused due to drought in Rajasthan and Gujarat during 1984-85 to 1987-88 is enclosed.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government of India has approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 363.448 crores to Government of Rajasthan and Rs. 250.87 crores to Government of Gujarat as Central assistance for drought upto March, 1988.

(d) The State Governments have taken various drought relief measures such as creation of employment generation works, augmentation of drinking water supply, providing supplementary nutrition, provision of gratuitous relief, extending health care, undertaking cattle conservation measures through providing fodder and running cattle camps and extension of conversion facilities for agricultural credit.

STATEMENT

Extent of Damages Caused due to Drought in Rajasthan and Gujarat During the Years 1984-85 to 1987-88

	Rajasthan				Gujarat			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. of Districts affected.	21	26	27	26	N.R.	17	16	16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Area affected (Lakh. ha.)	40.32	93.39	100.58	106.43	N.R.	75.76	75.76	73.81
Population affected (in lakhs)	92.10	251.23	252.66	224.00	N.R.	183.28	153.49	296.00
Cattle perished as a result of drought.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

N.R. = Not Reported.

Vayudoot Service for Bhopal, Bilaspur and Jagdalpur, Madhya Pradesh

933 SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:
DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of linking Bhopal, Bilaspur, Delhi and Jagdalpur by Vayudoot service has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which Vayudoot service is likely to be introduced for these cities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). No Sir. The work at Jagdalpur airport is still in the process of completion.

(c) Vayudoot will provide services between Bilaspur and Bhopal after induction of additional aircraft capacity. Services to Jagdalpur will be possible only after the airport is commissioned.

[English]

Construction of Calicut Airport

934. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress in construction of Karipur Airport, Calicut;

(b) whether the work is continuing in accordance with the revised time schedule; and

(c) the places which would be linked with the Calicut Airport with details of tentative schedule of operation every week?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The progress of works at Calicut Airport as on 5.2.1988, is as under:—

Item of Work	% of progress
1. Runway & associated pavements	92%
2. Terminal building	93%
3. Control tower cum Technical block	93%
4. Internal roads, car park, lawns & land scaping	65%

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) After the airport is ready for operation of B-737 services, Indian Airlines have plans to introduce a Boeing-737 service between Bombay and Calicut on four times weekly basis. After monitoring the performance Indian Airlines will consider to operate the service on daily basis. Besides, Vayudoot also proposes to start its services at Calicut as and when it receives the additional aircraft capacity.

National Wage Policy

935. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to evolve a National Wage Policy; and

(b) if so, whether any study has been undertaken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee for Evolving Newsprint Allocation Policy

936. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether any committee has been set up to evolve a long term newsprint allocation policy; and

(b) if so, its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:—

“to make recommendations for evolving a Long term Newsprint/Allocation Policy taking into account production, technology, import and allocation of newsprint including ecological and environmental factors”.

Export of Regional Films

937. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether films of various regional languages are exported every year;

(b) if so, the names of films exported in 1987 and the countries to which these were exported; and

(c) the criteria for selecting the films for export?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K L BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The names of the regional language films and the countries to which they were exported during 1986-87 (from 1.4.1986 to 31.3.1987) are given in the statement below.

(c) The criterion for selecting films for export is the buyers' choice.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Title	Countries
1	2	3

Hindi

1. Adhikar

Dubai

1	2	3
2.	Amma	Dubai
3.	Andheri Ratt Mein Diya Tere Haath Mein	Dubai
4.	Aaj Ka Daur	Indonesia
5.	Ankush	Mauritius
6.	Aasmaan	Nigeria, Sudan
7.	Aakhree Rastaa	Dubai, Fiji, U.K., Jordan, Mauritius, Maldives, Indonesia, Trinidad, Morocco
8.	Amrit	Dubai, Mauritius
9.	Aurat	Dubai, Jordan, Sudan
10.	Aaya Toofan	Morocco, Jordan, Sudan
11.	Adventure of Tarzan	Bahrain, Dubai, Indonesia, Kenya, Mauritius, Jordan, Morocco, Tanzania, Sudan, Liberia, Trinidad
12.	Allha Rakha	Dubai, Fiji, Sanna, Mauritius, Egypt, U.K., Indonesia, Tanzania
13.	Admi Aur Insan	Malaysia
14.	Adhar Shila	Trinidad
15.	Anokha Rishta	Dubai
16.	Asli Naqli	Dubai, Mauritius, Jordan, Sudan
17.	Angaray	Dubai, Fiji
18.	Aisa Pyar Kahan	Dubai, Fiji
19.	Anjaam	Dubai
20.	Anokha Insaan	Dubai
21.	Anand Aur Anand	U.K.
22.	Avinash	Dubai, Fiji, Mauritius, Maldives, Indonesia, Tanzania
23.	Anubhav	Dubai, Mauritius
24.	Aghaat	U.S.S.R
25.	Aandhi Toofan	Sudan

1	2	3
26.	Alibaba Aur 40 Chor	U.K.
27.	Aakrosh	Italy, Mangolia
28.	Aag Aur Shola	Burma
29.	Aag Hi Aag	Dubai, Mauritius, Fiji
30.	Admi Aur Aurat	U.K
31.	Azadi Ki Ore	Cuba
32.	Baadal	Lebanon, Indonesia, Morocco
33.	Bond 303	Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Djibouti
34.	Bhagwan Dada	Dubai, Fiji, Mauritius, Nigeria, Morocco
35.	Begaana	Dubai, Indonesia
36.	Bandhe Haath	Morocco
37.	Bhavani Junction	Morocco
38.	Bistar	Dubai
39.	Balidaan	Morocco
40.	Bepanah	U.K
41.	Bhagwan Shreekrishna	U K
42.	Bezuban	Malaysia
43.	Badla Aurat Ka	Dubai
44.	Bobby	Mangolia
45.	Chaar Maharathi	Lebanon
46.	Coolie	Tanzania, Egypt, Afghanistan, U K
47.	Chambal Ka Badshah	Dubai
48.	Chakra	Trinidad
49.	Chu Chu Karti Ayi Chidia	U.K.
50.	Chhota Chetan (3-D)	Sierra-Leone
51.	Dilwala	Indonesia, Liberia, Djibouti
52.	Dharmaadhikari	Dubai

1	2	3
53	Disco Dancer	Burma, Tanzania
54	Daku Bijlee	Dubai, Sudan
55	Duty	Dubai, Fiji, Sudan, Jordan, Mauritius, Morocco, Liberia, Tanzania
56	Don	Sudan, Gibraltar
57	Dahleez	Dubai, Mauritius
58	Dosti Dushmani	Dubai, Mauritius, Fiji, Maldives
59	Dil Lagake Dekho	Dubai
60	Daku Rani	Dubai
61	Dadagiri	Dubai, Fiji, Sanna, Mauritius, Jordan, Maldives
62	Daku Hasina	Dubai, Jordan, Fiji, Gambia
63	Dostana	Burma
64	Debsishu	Kenya
65	Duniya	Malaysia
66	Drupad	U K
67	Ek Aur Sikander	Indonesia, Sudan, Nigeria, Jordan, Morocco
68	Ek Mein Aur Ek Tu	Dubai, Mauritius, Kenya, Jordan, Sudan, Tanzania, Morocco, Indonesia
69	Ek Jaan Hai Hum	Morocco, Tanzania
70	Ek Chour Ek Hasina	Dubai
71	Ek Chader Maili Se	Dubai
72	Ek Duj Ke Liya	Mangolia
73	Fauladi Mukka	Morocco
74	Gopal Krishna	U S A
75	Ghulam	Egypt, Jordan, Sanna, Tanzania, Liberia
76	Geraftaar	Nigeria, Sudan,

1	2	3
77.	Ghar Sansar	Dubai, Fiji
78.	Garam Hawa	U.K.
79.	Hum Naujawan	Indonesia
80.	Haathon Ki Lakeeren	Dubai
81.	Hangama Bombay Istyle	Mauritius
82.	Hanste Khelta	Malaysia
83.	Himmatwala	Kenya
84.	Hamari Jung	Dubai
85.	Hukumat	Dubai, Mauritius
86.	Hero	Burma
87.	Ilzaam	Indonesia, Sudan, Tanzania, Sanna, Morocco, Nigeria, Liberia
88.	Idd Mubarak	Mauritius
89.	Inteqaam Ki Aag	Dubai
90.	Insaf Ki Awaaz	Mauritius, Jordan, Fiji, Dubai, Sudan
91.	Ichhapuran (Children's Film Society)	Mauritius
92.	Inteha	Lima/Peru
93.	Insaniyat Ke Dushman	Dubai, Mauritius, Indonesia, Fiji, Morocco, Sanna, Greece
94.	Insaf Ka Tarazu	Gibraltar
95.	Inaam Das Hazaar	Dubai, Fiji, Mauritius
96.	Itihaas	-Do-
97.	Imandar	-do-
98.	Jaal	Indonesia, U.K., Sanna
99.	Janoo	Indonesia, Malaysia
100.	Janni Dost	Nigeria
101.	Jaan Baaz	Dubai, Fiji, U.K., Mauritius, Sanna, Morocco, Indonesia
102.	Jhoothi	Dubai

1	2	3
103.	Jaan Ki Baazi	Egypt, Tanzania
104.	Jadu Nagri	Dubai
105.	Jeene Nahi Doonga	Nigeria, Afghanistan
106.	Jagir	Morocco
107.	Jeeva	Dubai, Mauritius, Muscat
108.	Justice Choudhary	Tanzania
109.	Jumbish	Dubai
110.	Jalwa	Dubai, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Jordan, Mauritius, Indonesia
111.	Johnny Ustad	Dubai
112.	Jawab Hum Denge	Dubai, Fiji, U.K., Mauritius, Maldives
113.	Jawani	Malaysia
114.	Kobhie Ajnabi The	Tanzania
115.	Kaalia	Burma
116.	Kiraydaar	Dubai
117.	Karmdaata	Dubai, Mauritius, U.K., Sanna
118.	Kala Dhanda Gore Log	Dubai, Morocco, Jordan, Tanzania, U.K., Sudan
119.	Karishma Kudrat Ka	Morocco, Tanzania, Sanna
120.	Kismatwala	Sanna, Tanzania, Morocco
121.	Karma	Dubai, Muscat, U.K., Mauritius, Indonesia, Burma, Fiji
122.	Khazane Ke Lutere	Dubai
123.	Kasam Paidi Karne Wale Ki	Malaysia
124.	Kanoon Kya Karega	Nigeria
125.	Khandan	Singapore
126.	Kalanka Ka Tika	U.K.
127.	Karuna Ki Vijay	Sweden
128.	Kunwari Bahu	Malaysia
129.	Kasme Vade	Gibraltar

1	2	3
130.	Koun Kitne Pani Mein	Dubai, Fiji
131.	Kachi Jawani	Dubai
132.	Kamagni	Dubai, Fiji
133.	Locket	Dubai, Morocco, Fiji
134.	Laila	Morocco
135.	Love Story	Burma
136.	Love 86	Indonesia, Nigeria, Liberia Morocco, Tanzania
137.	Lava	Morocco
138.	Loha	Dubai, Fiji, Sanna, U K , Mauritius, Maldives, Indonesia
139.	Mera Dharam	Dubai, Mauritius
140.	Maa Kasam	Nigeria, Djibouti, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan
141.	Meri Adalat	Nigeria
142.	Mard	Sanna, Dubai, Tanzania, Afganistan
143.	Mohabbat Ki Kasam	Dubai, Jordan, Sudan
144.	Muddat	Dubai, Mauritius , Fiji, Nigeria, Sanna, Indonesia, Morocco, J, Tanzania
145.	Masoom	Kenya, Trinidad
146.	Mangal Dada	Dubai
147.	Maqaar	Dubai
148.	Mazloom	Dubai, Fiji, Mauritius
149.	Maa Ki Saugandh	Dubai
150.	Mahaan	Egypt
151.	Meri Jung	Morocco, Jordan, Sanna
152.	Mera Haque	Dubai, Mauritius, Jordan, Morocco Sudan
153.	Main Balwan	Dubai, Fiji, Jordan, Mauritius, Muscat, Morocco, Indonesia

1	2	3
154.	Main Chup Nahin Rahugi	Dubai
155.	Mehndi	Yugoslavia
156.	Mirch Masala	Dubai, Kenya
157.	Mashuka	Dubai
158.	Maa Beti	Dubai
159.	Mera Lahoo	Dubai, Fiji
160.	Madhumathi	U K
161.	Massey Saheb	Kenya
162.	Namak Halal	Afganistan
163.	Nafrat	Dubai
164.	Naari	Nigeria
165.	Nazeeb	Burma, Iraq
166.	Noorie	U K
167.	Nasihah	Dubai
168.	Naam	Dubai, Mauritius, U K , Indonesia, Kenya
169.	Nagina	Dubai, Mauritius, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan
170.	Nashili Jawani	Dubai
171.	Nazrana	Dubai
172.	New Delhi Times	U.S S R
173.	Nache Mayuri	Kenya
174.	Preeti	Dubai, Mauritius, Muscat
175.	Patton Ki Baazi	Dubai
176.	Purana Mandir	Indonesia
177.	Pawan Putra Honuman	Mauritius
178.	Paar	Cuba, U K., Sweden
179.	Pyar Ka Mausam	Malaysia
180.	Pyar Kiya Hai Pyar Kareng	Dubai, U.K., Mauritius

1	2	3
181.	Pathther	Morocco, Nigeria
182.	Partner	Malaysia
183.	Pathal Bhairavi	Morocco
184.	Pyar Ke Do Pal	Dubai, U K , Tanzania
185.	Pukar	Tanzania
186.	Palay Khan	Dubai
187.	Pyar Karke Del:ho	Dubai, Fiji
188.	Paroma	Australia, USSR
189.	Qayamat	Nigeria
190.	Quaidi	Sudan, Tanzania, Afghanistan
191.	Ram Balram	Tanzania
192.	Romance	Burma
193.	Ram Milai Jodi	U.K.
194.	Ram Teri Ganga Maili	U.S.S R
195.	Suhaagan	Dubai, Mauritius, Tanzania
196.	Sultanyat	Indonesia, Sanna, Morocco, Nigeria, Liberia, U K.
197.	Swati	Dubai, Mauritius
198.	Saaransh	U.S.S.R.
199.	Sifamgarh	Morocco
200.	Siyani	U.K.
201.	Sharaabi	Trinidad, Indonesia
202.	Shree 420	U.K.
203.	Saagar	U.K.
204.	Shingora	U.K.
205.	Sada Suhaagan	Dubai, Mauritius, Malaysia
206.	Samunder	Dubai, Fiji, U.K., Maldives, Sanna, Muscat, Indonesia, Jordan
207.	Shiva Ka Insaaf	Dubai
208.	Sheesha	Dubai

1	2	3
209.	Saral Biswas	Mauritius
210.	Shatru	Muscat
211.	Samey Ki Dhaara	Dubai
212.	Sunny	Jordan
213.	Sone Ka Pinjra	U.K
214.	Sheela	Jordan, Mauritius, Sudan, Dubai
215.	Sohni Mahiwal	U K., Afghanistan
216.	Saamri (3-D)	Mauritius
217.	Susman	U.K.
218.	Shahdat	U K.
219.	Sholay	China
220.	Sadgati	Angola
221.	Tan Badan	Dubai, Fiji, Jordan, Morocco, Tanzania
222.	Teri Meherbaniya	Burma
223.	Taqdeer	Nigeria, Kenya
224.	Taqdeer Ka Badshah	Nigeria
225.	Teesra Kinara	Dubai
226.	Trikal	Czechoslovakia
227.	Tahkhana	Dubai, Fiji
228.	Tarang	U.K , Kenya
229.	Tarana	Malaysia
230.	Tawaif	Kenya
231.	Ujala	U.K.
232.	Umrao Jaan	Mangolia
233.	Vidhaata	Burma
234.	Waqat Ki Deewar	Nigeria
235.	Waham	Dubai
236.	Yaraana	Burma

1	2	3
237.	Yadon Ki Kasam	Burma, Morocco, Liberia, Nigeria
238.	Yeh Vada Raha	Senegal
239.	Yadon Ki Kasam	Sudan
240.	Zabardast	Malaysia
241.	Zindagani	Dubai, Fiji, Mauritius

Tamil

1.	Agaya Thamarigal	Sri Lanka
2.	Aval Sumengalithan	Singapore
3.	Aasha	Sri Lanka
4.	Arasa Kattalai	Singapore
5.	Aduta Varisu	Sri Lanka
6.	Ayiram Kannudayal	Singapore
7.	Bhandhan	Sri Lanka
8.	Badil Solval Bhadrakali	Singapore
9.	Chirai	Malaysia
10.	Chakravarty Thirumangal	Singapore
11.	Dharmam	Malaysia
12.	Engalaium Mudium	Mauritius
13.	Geethanjali	Sri Lanka
14.	Hare Rama Hare Krishna	Dubai
15.	Isai Padum Thendral	Malaysia
16.	Kannath Thorokkanumsamy	Singapore
17.	Kanni Rasi	Sri Lanka
18.	Karaikkal Ammiyar	U.K.
19.	Kakitha Odam	Sri Lanka
20.	Kulirkala Mehangan	Sri Lanka
21.	Kalyana Agathigal	Singapore

1	2	3	4
22	Kalangarai Vilakkam	Sri Lanka	
23	Kadan Vanki Kalyanam	Singapore	
24	Kudumbathalaiven	Singapore	
25	Koduthu Vaithavel	Sri Lanka	
26	Kudumbam Oru Koil	Singapore	
27	Kodai Mazhai	Malaysia	
28	Kadhal Parisu	Dubai	
29	Kadalora Kavithaigal	Malaysia	
30	Mahasakthi Mariamman	Singapore	
31	Maragatha Veenai	Sri Lanka	
32	Mella Thiranthathu Kadhavu	Dubai	
33	Mr Bharat	Sri Lanka	
34	Madappura	-do-	
35	Mahavasi	-do-	
36	Mouna Ragam	-do-	
37	Nilavu Suduvadillai	-do-	
38	Nanum Oru Thozhilai	Singapore, Dubai	
39	Ner Vazhi	Sri Lanka	
40	Naam Adimai Illai	-do-	
41	Nilave Malare	-do-	
42	Oru Malarin Payanam	-do-	
43	Oru Indhiya Kanavu	Singapore	
44	Ooty Varai Uravu	-Do-	
45	Petralthan Pillaya	-do-	
46	Poovae Poochoodavaa	Sri Lanka, Malaysia	
47	Paadum Vanambadi	Sri Lanka	
48	Punnagai Marinai	Dubai	
49	Pattikada Pattanama	Singapore	
50	Pandayam	Sri Lanka	

1	2	3
51.	Revathi	Singapore, Dubai
52.	Rasigan Oru Rasigan	Sri Lanka
53.	Sarvam Sakthi Mayam	Malaysia, Sri Lanka
54.	Samayapurathale Satchi	Malaysia
55.	Sugamana Ragangal	Sri Lanka
56.	Sampoorna Ramayanam	Singapore
57.	Sindhu Bhairavi	Sri Lanka
58.	Sattam	Singapore
59.	Samsaram Adhu Minsaram	Malaysia
60.	Savale Samali	Malaysia
61.	Thaikupin Tharam	Singapore
62.	Thoongathe Thambi Thoongathe	Singapore
63.	Thavam	Malaysia
64.	Thaikku Oru Thalattu	Sri Lanka
65.	Thai Sollai Thattathe	Sri Lanka
66.	Thangaikkor Geethan	Sri Lanka
67.	Uyire Unakkaka	Sri Lanka
68.	Uyarntha Ullam	Mauritius
69.	Urimai Kural	France
70.	Viduthali	Singapore, Dubai, Sri Lanka
71.	Vikram	Sri Lanka
72.	Vetrikani	Sri Lanka
73.	Vidinha Kalyanam	Malaysia
74.	Yaar Nee	Sri Lanka

Malayalam

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Arapattakethiya Gramathil | Dubai |
| 2. | Ayiram Kannygal | -do- |
| 3. | Avanazhi | -do- |

1	2	3
4.	Aval Kaathirunnu Avonum	Dubai
5.	Adukkam Entheluppam	-do-
6.	Adiverukal	-do-
7.	Amrutham Gamaya	-do-
8.	Chidambaram	Dubai, U.K.
9.	Chilambu	Dubai
10.	Ennennum Kannetane	-do-
11.	Ee Kaikalil	-do-
12.	Ente Entethu Mathram	-do-
13.	Ennu Nathante Nimmi	-do-
14.	Gandhi Nagar 2nd Street	-do-
15.	Geetham	-do-
16.	Hellow My Dear Wrong Number	-do-
17.	Iniyumkatha Thudarum	Singapore
18.	Ithrayum Kaalam	Dubai
19.	Jai Vedalam (3-D)	-do-
20.	January Oru Orma	-do-
21.	Kariyila Kattu Polie	-do-
22.	Koodanayum Kattu	-do-
23.	Kathaikku Pinnil	-do-
24.	Malarum Killiyum	-do-
25.	Mizhi Neer Poovukal	-do-
26.	Monnu Masangalkka Munbu	-do-
27.	Manasil Oru Manirthu	-do-
28.	Meenamasathile Sooryan	-do-
29.	Nakshathangal	-do-
30.	Niramulla Ravugal	-do-
31.	Neram Pulormol	-do-

1	2	3
32.	Nyaya Vidhi	Dubai
33.	Namakku Parkkan Munthiri Thoppugal	-do-
34.	Nanni Veendum Varika	-do-
35.	Neela Kuninji Poothappal	-do-
36.	Onnu Mudal Poojyam Vare	Dubai
37.	Oru Sindoorappothinde Ormakku	-do-
38.	Parethyekam Sardhikkuka	-do-
39.	Paranamam	-do-
40.	Padyani	-do-
41.	Poomukhapadil Ninneyum Kathu	Abu-Dhabi
42.	Poovinu Puthiya Poonthennal	Dubai
43.	Railway Cross	Dubai
44.	Rajavinde Magan	-do-
45.	Rakkyuilin Ragasadassil	-do-
46.	Rareeram	Dubai
47.	Shemichu Ennoru Vakke	-do-
48.	Sakaru	-do-
49.	Snanamulla Simham	-do-
50.	Sree Krishnarunth	-do-
51.	Sayam Sandhya	-do-
52.	Shobraj	-do-
53.	Sukhamo Devi	-do-
54.	Sanmamasullararku Samadhanam	-do-
55.	Sreedharante Onnam Thirumuniva	-do-
56.	Thalevattam	-do-
57.	Theertham	-do-
58.	Vivanidare Ithile	-do-
59.	Veendum	-do-

1	2	3
60.	Vilambaram	Dubai
61.	Yuvajagolsavam	-do-

Bengali

1.	Akaler Sandhane	Switzerland
2.	Apur Sansar	Denmark, Taiwan, Singapore, Turkey, Sweden
3.	Aparajito	Sanna
4.	Aranye Din Ratri	Singapore
5.	Charulatha	Turkey
6.	Ghare Baire	Cuba, Czechoslovakia, New Zeland
7.	Grinkhayudha	Trinidad
8.	Hirok Rajer Deshe	U S.S.R.
9.	Kapurush-o-Mahapurush	U K
10.	Mahanagar	Singapore
11.	Phatikchand	Norway
12.	Pather Panchali	Singapore, U.K. Taiwan, Turkey, Sweden, Portugal, West Germany
13.	Seemabaddha	Singapore

Telugu

1.	America Abbayi	New York
2.	Darju Donga	Dubai
3.	Guru Sishyalu	Dubai
4.	Jayam Manade	Dubai
5.	Maha Sangramam	Dubai
6.	Mayuri	USSR, Bulgaria
7.	Palnati Simham	Dubai
8.	Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	Mauritius
9.	Saptapathi	Malaysia

1	2	3
10.	Vetagadu	Dubai
11.	Veta	Dubai
12.	Mangammegani Mavavada	Malaysia
<i>Marathi</i>		
1.	Akriet	Trinidad
2.	Bal Shivaji	Mauritius
3.	Mahananda	Mauritius
4.	Tuch Mazi Rani	Mauritius
5.	Umbartha	U.K
<i>Bhojpuri</i>		
1.	Mayee Ke Anchara	Holland

Cattle Death Due to Drought

938. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI
GUPTA:
DR. D.N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cattle perished due to drought condition in various parts of the country during 1987 State-wise;

(b) the quantum of relief assistance given to the concerned States in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save the cattle from starvation deaths in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No starvation deaths among

cattle have been reported. However, animals have died due to old age, malnutrition, diseases and other causes in drought affected States. Number of such reported death is: Rajasthan-68,390 and Maharashtra-4,854. Other States have not reported such deaths.

(b) A statement on the quantum of relief assistance given to States for cattle conservation and fodder production is given below.

(c) Cattle camps have been established in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Fodder is being supplied also through Pinjrapoles, gaushalas, fodder cards, fodder depots, feeding centres, etc. Grant-in-aid for this purpose has been sanctioned at the norm of Rs. 3 per cattle per day generally and at an enhanced rate of Rs. 4 in the severely drought affected areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Fodder is being mobilised from surplus areas and forest sources. Special fodder cultivation is being undertaken under central grant and state programmes.

STATEMENT*Relief Assistance Given to States for Cattle Conservation & Fodder Production*

Sl. No.	State	Ceiling of expenditure (in Rs. crores) approved for drought relief in respect of:		
		Cattle conservation		Fodder Production
		1987-88 post monsoon	1988-89 Pre- monsoon	1987-88 Post- monsoon
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A.P.	0.64	—	—
2.	Gujarat	40.07	18.00	2.000
3.	Haryana	8.00	—	0.875
4.	H.P.	1.21	—	—
5.	J & K	1.71	—	—
6.	Karnataka	0.20	—	—
7.	Kerala	2.10	—	—
8.	M.P.	0.25	0.25	0.875
9.	Maharashtra	0.30	0.66	—
10.	Nagaland	0.10	—	—
11.	Punjab	6.00	—	0.875
12.	Rajasthan	56.01	30.00	1.750
13.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	0.875
14.	U.P.	2.43	—	—
15.	A & N Islands	0.02	—	—
16.	Chandigarh	0.05	—	—
17.	Delhi	0.10	—	—
18.	Pondicherry	0.10	—	—
		119.29	48.91	7.250

Closure of Government Presses

939. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to close down four Government presses in the country

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor

(c) whether Government of India Press Workers Federation has submitted memorandum against the closure of the Government presses; and

(d) if so, the final outcome of the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). With a view to streamlining the working of the Government of India Presses and to make them economically viable and also as a part of the process of shedding non-essential activities, a decision was taken by the Government to close down four Government of India Presses—three in Calcutta and one in Shimla. Representations have been received from the Workers' Association/Federation. The decision of the Government is under active review.

Waste of National Marine Resources

940. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great waste of national marine resources due to lack of proper distribution in non-coastal areas;

(b) the measures being taken for improving refrigerated transportation facilities from coastal areas to inland cities like Delhi; and

(c) the reasons for ignoring this aspect of infra-structure development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Twelve refrigerated vans (8 broad gauge and 4 meter gauge) were made available to the Indian Railways for transportation of fish during 1960-69. Subsequently the operation and these refrigerated rail vans was found uneconomical and unsuitable for Indian conditions. Therefore, no budgetary provision has been made to develop this infrastructure. Iced fish is being transported from coastal areas to Delhi and other inland cities in parcel vans and luggage vans by the Railways.

Expert Committee on Transfer of Technology to Rural Areas

941. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an expert committee to study the transfer of technology to rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by the committee;

(d) whether this transfer to technology will be routed through community polytechnics;

(e) if so, the polytechnics selected for the purpose in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) whether Government Polytechnic, Vijayawada has been included in the list of such polytechnics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

(d) to (f). A scheme of community Polytechnic was started in the year 1978-79 at selected Diploma level institutions to promote Community/Rural Development work through transfer of technology and management inputs. The scheme is in operation in the following institutions in Andhra Pradesh.

- (1) Shri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic, Tirupati.
- (2) S.M.V.M. Polytechnic, Tanuku.
- (3) Government Polytechnic, Warangal.
- (4) Government Polytechnic, Vijayawada.
- (5) K.E.S.C. Government Polytechnic, Nandyal.
- (6) Government Polytechnic, Grand Trunk Road, (Gujaratipeta), Srikakulam.

Use of Hindi by Airlines

942. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters written in Hindi by Air India and Indian Airlines, Delhi Division from 1 January to 31 December, 1987;

(b) the number of letters written in English by these offices during the same period; and

(c) whether Government propose to instruct them to write letters only in Hindi and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) and (b). There is no system obtaining in those Airlines for registering incoming and outgoing correspondence either in Hindi or in English.

(c) Instructions have been issued to them to write letters in Hindi in reply to letters received in Hindi, to State Governments and Union Territories in Region 'A' & 'B' and to the Central Govt. offices located in Region 'A' & 'B', in such proportion as specified in the annual programme issued by the Department of Official Language.

Employment of Agricultural and Rural Labourer

943. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government had forwarded a proposal to the Union Government regarding a programme to provide employment to about 20 lakh agricultural and rural labour; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Class IV Staff as L.D.Cs

944. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1984, some Class IV employees in the Ministry and its attached offices were appointed as L.D.Cs. on an ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, the number thereof?

(c) whether these employees have been reverted to their parent cadre of Class IV in December, 1987; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9 (nine).

(c) and (d) Five persons were reverted on joining of regular candidates nominated on the results of Clerks' Grade Examination, 1986.

[*Translation*]

Now Rice and Wheat Varieties

945. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the new varieties of wheat and paddy

developed for different agro-climatic zones in the country during the last three years;

(b) the salient features of these varieties; and

(c) the extent of increase in production of foodgrains achieved as a result of these new varieties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) and (b). The new varieties of wheat and paddy developed for different agro-climatic zones in the country during the last three years are given in Statements I and II below.

(c) The exact statistics, relating to the extent of increase in production of foodgrains as a result of these new varieties are not readily available. However, the new varieties have made an impact on production.

STATEMENT-I
Parentage, adaptation and main characteristics of Wheat varieties released/identified from 1985-87

Sl. No.	Variety	Parentage	Year of release	Recommended For		Main characteristics
				Area	Production conditions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	HD 2278	HD 2119 x (HD 1912-HD 1592/HD 1962-E 4870) x K 65	1985	Penninsular Zone	Timely sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf variety of medium maturity. Highly resistant to rusts. Fairly resistant to leaf blight. Grains are amber, hard and bold.
2.	WH 291	HD 1925 x HD 832-23-5-84	1985	North Western Plains Zone	Date sown, good fertility, irrigated	Double dwarf & early maturing variety. Highly resistant to rusts. Grains are amber, hard and medium bold. Very good for chapati making.
3.	Kundan (DL 153-2)	Tanori 71 x NP 890	1985	Northern Plains Zone	Timely sown, low fertility, rainfed	Double dwarf variety of medium late maturity. Fairly resistant to rusts. Fairly tolerant to karnal bunt. Grains are amber, semi-hard and bold. Also does well under moderate levels of management.
4.	Pragati (DWR 39)	(HD 1508 x 5308) x SP 6	1985	Peninsular Zone	Timely sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf variety of medium early maturity. Resistant to rusts. Grains are amber, semi-hard and medium in size. Very good for chapati making.
5.	HW 741	Bb-CC/Cno-No. 66/Pi 62	1985	Southern Hills Zone	Timely sown, good fertility	Double dwarf early maturing variety having high degree of resistance to rusts. Grains are amber, hard and medium bold.
6.	HD 2329	HD 1962-E 4870 x K 65/HD 1553 x UP 262	1984	Northern Plains Zone	Timely sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf variety of medium early maturity and highly yield potential. Good looking plant type. Fairly resistant to rust. Highly

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						resistant to lodging. Grains are amber, hard, lustrous and bold. Very good for chapati making. Protein over 12%
7.	PBW 34	D. Dwarf S15-Cr "S"	1985	Northern Plains Zone	Timely sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf variety of medium late maturity. Good degree of resistance to rusts. Tolerant to Karnal bunt. Grains are amber hard and bold.
8.	HD 2307	HD 2160 x 116-1-3	1985	North-Eastern Plains Zone	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf and early maturity variety. Highly resistant to rusts, grains are amber, semi-hard and medium bold.
9.	Raj 1972	HD 2195 x HD 2160	1985	North Western Plains Zone	Timely sown, good fertility, irrigated	A single dwarf and early maturing wheat. Highly resistant to rusts, grains are amber, hard and bold. Very good for chapati making.
10.	HD 2327	HD 2160 x 246-1	1985	Central Zone	Late sown, good fertility	Double dwarf variety of medium early maturity. Highly resistant to rusts. Grains are amber, hard and medium bold.
11.	Raj 2184	UP 281 x HD 2206	1985	North Western Plains Zone	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated	A single dwarf of early maturity. Resistant to rusts. Grains are amber hard and medium bold. Very good for chapati making. Protein over 13%.
12.	HUW 206	(KVZ X BUHO) x KAL-8b	1985	North Eastern Plains Zone	Timely sown good fertility	A single dwarf variety of medium late maturity. Highly resistant to rusts and hard and medium bold. Very good for both chapati making and bread making. Protein over 12%.
13.	HUW 213	(Norteno x Moti) x HD 2160	1985	North Eastern Plains Zone	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf and early maturing variety. Highly resistant to rusts. Grain are amber,

amber, and hard and medium bold. Very good for both chapati and bread making.

14.	K 8020 (Triveni)	Kalyansona x Janak	1986	-do-	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf variety of medium early maturity. Fairly resistant to rusts. Grains are amber, hard and medium. Very good for Chapati making. Protein over 12%.
15.	J 405	Ciano-India x Bb/Cno "S"-pj-62 x GW-110	1985	Central Zone	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated	A single dwarf variety of medium early maturity. Resistant to rusts. Grain are amber, hard and medium bold.
16.	VW 120	(In-Cno x In-ia-8b) Y 50 E-Kal-3	1985	North Western Plains Zone	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated	A single dwarf variety of medium early maturity. Fairly resistant to rusts. Grains are amber, semi-hard and medium bold. Very good for chapati and bread making. Protein over 13%.
17.	HUW 234	(HUW 12 x CPAN 1666) x HUW 12	1985	North Eastern Plains Zone	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf variety of medium early maturity. Highly resistant to rusts. Grains are amebel, semi-hard and medium bold. Very good for chapati.
18.	VL 616	Sonalike x CP AN 1507	1985	Northern Hills Zone	Early sown, low fertility, rainfed	A single dwarf of late maturity. Fairly resistant to rusts. Grains are amber, semi-hard and bold.
19.	HD 2402	HD 2267 x HD 2236	1985 (I)	Far Eastern Zone	Timely sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf variety of medium early maturity. Highly resistant to rusts. Grains are amber, hard and medium bold. Very good for chapati making Protein over 12%.
20.	HI 1123	HI 595 x HD 2257	1985 (I)	Central Zone	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf wheat of medium early maturity. Resistant to rusts. Grains are amber, hard and bold. Good for both chapati and bread making. Protein over 13%.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	HI 977	Gallo-Aust 61-157	1985 (I)	Peninsular Zone	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated	A double dwarf wheat of medium early maturity. Highly resistant to rusts. Grains are amber, hard and medium bold. Very good for chapati and bread making. Protein over 13%.
22.	UP 1109	UP 262 x UP 368	1985 (I)	Northern Hills Zone	Timely sown, good fertility, irrigated and low fertility, rainfed.	A single dwarf variety of medium late maturity. Resistant to rusts. Grains are amber hard and medium bold.
23.	HD 2428	HD 1949 x HD 2160	1986 (I)	Northern Plains Zone	Timely sown, irrigated, good fertility	Double dwarf high yielding variety of medium early maturity. Highly resistant to rusts and lodging. Grains are amber, bold and hard. Good for chapati making. Protein over 10.8%.
24.	PBW 154	HD 2160 x HD 2177	1986 (I)	-do-	-do-	A double dwarf high yielding variety medium maturity. Highly resistant to rusts and tolerant to kamal bunt disease. Grains are amber, very bold and hard. Good for chapati making. Protein over 10.8%.
25.	PBW 175	HD 2160 x WG 1025	1986 (I)	-do-	Timely sown, rainfed, low fertility	Single dwarf variety of medium late maturity. Resistant to rusts and tolerant to kamal bunt. Grains are amber, very bold and hard. Very good for chapati making. Protein 10.8%.
26.	HI 1977	Gallow-Aust II- 61-151-x Cno. No. 66 x Kal 3	1986	Central Zone	Timely sown, irrigated, good fertility	A double dwarf variety of medium maturity Tolerant to kamal bunt. Grains are amber hard, bold and lustrous. Good for chapati and bread making. Protein 12.6%.
27.	HS 207	Kavkaz-Buho x Kal-8b	1986 (I)	Northern Hills Zone	Late sown, rainfed, low	A single dwarf and early maturity variety. ^ج Highly resistant to rusts. Grains are medium

28.	HD 2380	HD 225 x HD 2257	1986 (I)	-do-	Timely sown, irrigated, good fertility, as well as timely sown rainfed low fertility	bold and semi-hard. Good for chapati making. Protein 12.4%. A double dwarf high yielding variety of wider adaptability and medium maturity.. Grains are amber hard very gold and attrac- tive, good for chapati making. Protein 10%.
29.	Raj 3077	HD 2267 x Raj 1482/Raj 1802	1987 (I)	North Western Plains Zone	Timely sown, irrigated, good fertility	A single dwarf variety medium maturity. Resistant to rusts. Grains are medium bold. Good for chapati making.
30.	HD 2385	249 x HD 2160/ HD 2186	1987 (I)	For Eastern Zone	Timely sown, rainfed low fertility	A single dwarf variety of medium-early maturity. Highly resistant to rusts.. Medium bold grains.

I. Identified variety.

STATEMENT-II

Rice varieties released during the period 1985-87 Statewise/yearwise

By CVRC or States	Year of release	Yield potential (tonn/ha)	Total duration (days)	Areas of adoption, special features and varieties for stress areas like cold/drought etc.
1	2	3	4	5
1. C.V.R.C.				
Manasarovar	1985	4.0-5.0	150	Widely adopted for lowlands, Slender grain type. BPH tolerant.
Annada	1987	3.0-4.0	100	Widely adopted for rainfed uplands. Short bold, early
2. Andhra Pradesh				
Prasanna	1985	2.5-3.0	95	For rainfed uplands, Drought tolerant.
Sambha Mahsuri	1985	4.0-5.0	150	For irrigated medium lands. Tolerant to blast.
Seshu	1985	4.0-5.0	150	For lowlands, photo sensitive.
Srinivas	1985	4.0-5.0	145	Medium irrigated lands. Medium slender grain tolerant to RTV.
Mahendra	1986	4.0-5.0	150	For lowlands. Photosensitive long slender grains.
Pretibha	1986	4.0-5.0	150	For medium irrigated lands. L.S., photosensitive, resistant to BPH.

Pushkala	1986	2.5-3.0	105	Rainfed/irrigated uplands, L.S., tolerant S.B.
Sonasali	1986	4.0-5.0	135	Medium irrigated lands, L.S., Resistant to BPH, B.L.
Vajram	1986	4.0-5.0	150	For irrigated lands, L.S. Resistant to BPH.
Vamshi	1986	4.0-5.0	135	For irrigated lands, L.S.
Vikramarya	1986	4.0-5.0	135	For irrigated lands, L.B. Resistant RTV, GLH.
<i>3. Bihar</i>				
Brisadhan-101	1985	2.0-3.0	85	Very early, recommended for intercropping with Arhar & Soyabean.
Birsadhan-202	1985	3.0-4.0	125	Irrigated medium lands. Moderately resistant to BL & CM
<i>4. Gujarat</i>				
GR 202	1985	3.0-4.0	140	Irrigated lands.
<i>5. Himachal Pradesh</i>				
Himalaya-741	1986	4.0-5.0	125	Irrigated lands. Cold tolerant
<i>6. Karnataka</i>				
Abhilash	1985	3.0-4.0	155	Direct seeded in lowlands, photo sensitive.
Avinash	1985	3.0-4.0	140	Direct seeded in lowlands.
Mahaveer	1985	3.0-4.0	110	Coastal area under irrigated conditions. Resistant to GM

1	2	3	4	5
Mandya Vijaya	1986	4.0-5.0	145	For lowlands. Moderately resistant to blast.
7. Kerala				
Swarna Prabha	1985	3.0-4.0	120	Recommended for uplands of Kerala. Samitall, suitable for high rainfall zones.
Bhagya	1986	3.0-4.0	100	Rainfed uplands. Drought resistant.
Onam	1986	3.0-4.0	125	Rainfed uplands. Drought resistant.
8. Maharashtra				
Ratnagiri-I	1985	3.0-4.0	110	Irrigated lands.
Ratnagiri-II	1985	4.0-5.0	155	Lowlands. Tall photosensitive.
SKL 6	1985	3.0-4.0	120	For uplands. Long slender grains.
SYE 75	1985	3.0-4.0	140	For medium & Lowlands. Photosensitive.
ACK 5	1986	2.0-3.0	120	Rainfed uplands. Drought tolerant.
9. Orissa				
Gouri	1985	3.0-4.0	135	For medium lands. Tolerant to gall midge.
Neela	1985	3.5-4.5	90	Rainfed uplands. Resistant to GM, BPH, Blast.
Pathara	1985	3.0-4.0	90	Rainfed uplands. Drought tolerant.

Sarasa	1985	4.5-5.5	125	Flood prone medium lands. Resistant to GM, BPH, WBPH
Udaya	1985	4.5-5.5	135	For medium lands. Resistant to BPH, GM, RTV
Rambha	1985	3.0-4.0	150	Shallow & semi-deep water areas.
10. Pondicherry				
Bharati Dashan	1985	3.0-4.0	120	Recommended for Nevarati & Sonavari season. Resistant to RTV.
11. Punjab				
PR 108	1986	5.0-6.0	140	For irrigated lands. Long slender grain. Moderately resistant to sheath blight.
PR 109	1986	5.0-6.7	130	For irrigated lands. Long slender grain. Resistant to BLB.
12. Tamilnadu				
ASD 16	1985	3.0-4.0	115	Medium lands. Tolerant to salinity
Parama Kudi	1985	3.0-4.0	115	Recommended for September sowing in Ramnad District. Drought tolerant.
TPS-1	1985	3.0-4.0	115	Suitable for uplands.
White Panni	1985	4.0-5.0	140	Thaladi and Samba season.
13. Uttar Pradesh				
Manhar	1985	4.0-5.0	120	For irrigated lands. Long slender grain.
Narendra-80	1986	3.0-4.0	110	Irrigated areas.

1	2	3	4	5
Pant Dhan-6	1986	4.0-5.0	120	Irrigated areas.
Ashwani	1986	3.0-4.0	105	Rainfed uplands.
14. West Bengal				
Mandira	1986	4.0-5.0	180	Lowlands. Tolerant to submergence.
Jogen	1986	3.0-4.0	210	Lowlands. Tolerant to submergence.
Sabita	1986	3.0-4.0	210	Lowlands Long slender grain. Tolerant to submergence.

L.S: Long slender
BL: Blast
RTV: Rice tungro virus
SB: Stem borer
GLH: Green leaf hopper
GM: Gall midge
CVRC: Central Variety release committee
WBPH: White backed plan? hopper

[English]

**Construction of Government
Accommodation**

946. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct some more houses for Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, the number of houses proposed to be constructed for Central Government Employees in the Seventh Plan;

(c) the number of such houses proposed to be constructed in different categories and in different cities; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is expected that about 15,000 houses may be constructed during the Seventh Plan.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Seminar on Bonded Labour

947. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day national seminar on bonded labour was held in the capital during January, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of proposals submitted to Government to end this evil; and

(c) whether Government are considering these proposals and if so, the details of suggestions-proposed to be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes Sir. News about holding of a National Seminar on Bonded Labour by Bandhua Mukti Morcha had appeared in the press during January, 1988.

(b) No proposals have been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation Under RLEGP

948. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the allocation under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the estimated rate of increase in allocation under the RLEGP drought prone State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The allocation of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) for 1988-89 has not yet been finalised. Therefore, no indication can be given about the enhancement in the size of allocation at the present stage. RLEGP is a regular employment programme for the unskilled rural poor and is not related to drought as such.

(Translation)

Distribution of Spurious Fertilizers

949. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints of distribution of spurious fertilizers have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sample of such spurious fertilizers were tested at the fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory, Ludhiana; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to check the sale of spurious fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) During 1987-88 report alleging sale of spurious fertilizer has been received only from Punjab.

(b) The enforcement staff of State Agriculture Department of Punjab have detected a case of sale of spurious DAP by a cooperative society at Patiala.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Agriculture Department of Punjab have seized the stock of spurious DAP, cancelled the registration certificates of the dealers and registered cases will the Police against the defaulting dealers, suppliers and also against the manufacturers of spurious DAP.

There are 44 fertiliser quality control laboratories in the country, including the Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute at Faridabad, with a total analysing capacity of about 80,000 samples per annum to test the quality of fertilisers.

The quality of fertilisers is regulated under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985. The standard specifications of various fertilisers have been laid down under the Order. The State Government are the enforcement authorities of this Order, and have been vested with powers to ensure that farmers are supplied standard quality fertilisers. Sale of non-standard/spurious/

adulterated fertilisers is a punishable offence under the law. Provision for inspection of premises of manufacturers and dealers and also for drawal and analysis of fertiliser samples are there. Central Teams are also sent to different places in the country for surprise check. Guidelines to the State Government for strict enforcement of quality control provision are issued from time to time.

Revision of Land Rates in Delhi

950. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schedule of market rates of land in Delhi/New Delhi under the control of Land and Development Office have been revised with effect from 1 April, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Registration Officers in Delhi Administration are not following Article 23 of Indian Stamp Act in the case of registration of sale deeds; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) For the purpose of administration of leases in Delhi by the Land and Development Office Government have laid down the rates with effect from 1.4.87 as indicated in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration have reported that Article 23 of the Indian Stamp Act is being followed by them in case of registration of sale deeds.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the locality	Residential	Commercial
		(Rs. per Sq. Metre)	(Rs. per Sq. Metre)
1	2	3	4
Zone - I			
Central Zone			
1.	Connaught Place	8000/—	23000/—
2	Connaught Circus	8000/—	23000/—
3.	Connaught Place Extension upto commercial zone	8000/—	23000/—
4	Barakhamba Road (beyond Conn. Place Ext upto Commercial Zone)	8000/—	23000/—
5	Curzon Road beyond Connaught Place Ext. upto commercial zone	8000/—	23000/—
6.	Hanuman Road (Commercial zone)	8000/—	23000/—
7.	Janpath beyond (Connaught Place Ext upto Windsor Place)	8000/—	23000/—
8	Bhagwandas Road	8000/—	23000/—
9	Hailey Road	8000/—	23000/—
10	Hanuman Road (Res. Zone)	8000/—	23000/—
11	Baird Road	8000/—	23000/—
12	Jain Mandir Road	8000/—	23000/—
13	Jantar Mantar Road beyond Conn. Place Extension	8000/—	23000/—
14.	Lady Harding Road	8000/—	23000/—
15.	Mandir Marg	8000/—	23000/—
16.	Area outside the extended commercial zone, Parliament Street	8000/—	23000/—
17.	Minto Road	8000/—	23000/—
18.	Panchkuian Road	8000/—	23000/—
19.	Bhagat Singh Market	8000/—	23000/—
20.	Babar Road	8000/—	23000/—

1	2		4
21	Krishna Market Paharganj	8000/—	23000/—
22	Mathura Road Press	8000/—	23000/—
23	Jhandewalan	8000/—	23000/—
24	Motia Khan (Including 'C' type tenements)	8000/—	23000/-
<i>Zone - II</i>			
<i>South Zone</i>			
1	Khan Market	6000/—	10800/—
2	Diplomatic Enclave	6000/—	10800/—
3	Diplomatic Enclave Ext	6000/—	10800/—
4	Golf Link	6000/—	10800/—
5	Aurangzeb Road	6000/—	10800/—
6	Prithvi Raj Road	6000/—	10800/—
7	Tis January Marg	6000/—	10800/—
8	Ratendan Road	6000/—	10800/—
9	Hūmayun Road	6000/—	10800/—
10	Jor Bagh	6000/—	10800/—
11	Sunder Nagar	6000/—	10800/—
12	Andrewsganj	5500/—	9900/—
13	Sadiq Nagar	5500/—	9900/—
14	Defence Colony	5000/—	9000/—
15	R K Puram	5000/—	9000/—
16	Moti Bagh	5000/—	9000/—
17	Lodi Road	5000/—	9000/—
18	Lodi Estate	5000/—	9000/—
19	Aliganj	5000/—	9000/—
20	Sewa Nagar	5000/—	9000/—
21	Lajpat Nagar Facing Ring Road	4000/—	9000/—
22	Vasant Vihar (other than DDA Land)	4000/—	9000/—
23	Lajpat Nagar (I to IV)	4000/—	7200/—

1	2	3	4
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24.	Nizamuddin	4000/—	7200/—
25.	Jangpura	4000/—	7200/—
26.	Kalkaji	4000/—	7200/—
27.	Malviya Nagar (Ext.) & Old	3600/—	6480/—
28.	M.B. Road	3600/—	6480/—

*Zone - III**West Delhi*

1.	Ajmal Khan Road	5000/—	9000/—
2	Ghaffar Market	5000/—	9000/—
3.	Karol Bagh	5000/—	9000/—
4	M M. Road	5000/—	9000/—
5.	Rani Jhansi Market	5000/—	9000/—
6.	Link Road Karol Bagh	5000/—	9000/—
7.	Deshbandhu Gupta Market	5000/—	9000/—
8.	Patel Nagar (East, West & South)	5000/—	9000/—
9.	Rajinder Nagar (Old & New)	5000/—	9000/—
10	Rohtak Road (Old & New)	4000/-	7200/—
11	Nazafgarh Industrial Area	3000/—	6000/—
12	Rameshwari Nehru Nagar	3000/—	5400/—
13	Moti Nagar	3000/—	5400/—
14.	Sarai Rohilla	3000/—	5400/—
15.	Tilak Nagar	3000/—	5400/—
16.	Tihar I & II	3000/—	5400/—
17	Ramesh Nagar	3000/—	5400/—
18	Industrial Area Ext.	3000/—	5400/—

*Zone - IV**North Delhi*

1.	Kamla Nagar	3000/—	6000/—
2.	Rup Nagar	3000/—	6000/—

1	2	3	4
3.	Shakti Nagar	3000/—	6000/—
4.	Qutab Road	3000/—	6000/—
5.	Roshnara Road	3000/—	6000/—
6.	Laj	3000/—	5400/—
7.	Ansari Market	3000/—	5400/—
8.	Jawahar Nagar	3000/—	5400/—
9.	Khurshid Market	3000/—	5400/—
10.	Teliwara	3000/—	5400/—
11.	Azad Market	3000/—	5400/—
12.	Mall Road	3000/—	5400/—
13.	Rajpur Road	3000/—	5400/—
14.	Malka Ganj	3000/—	5400/—
15.	Alipur Road	3000/—	5400/—
16.	Gokhale Market	3000/—	5400/—
17.	Hathi Khana	3000/—	5400/—
18.	Khanna Market (Near Tis Hazari)	3000/—	5400/—
19.	Lehna Singh Market	3000/—	5400/—
20.	Nicholson Road	3000/—	5400/—
21.	Vijay Nagar	3000/—	5400/—
22.	Ashoka Market	3000/—	5400/—
23.	Subzimandi	3000/—	5400/—
24.	Indira Nagar	2500/—	4500/—
25.	Azadpur	2500/—	4500/—
26.	Andha Mughal	2500/—	4500/—
27.	Band Stand Area Ext (BSA)	2500/—	4500/—
28.	Bharat Nagar	2500/—	4500/—
29.	Gur-ki-Mandi	2500/—	4500/—
30.	Gulabi Bagh	2500/—	4500/—

1.	2	3	4
31.	Kingsway Camp	2500/—	4500/—
32.	Timarpur	2500/—	4500/—
33.	Angoori Bagh	2500/—	4500/—
34.	Edward Lines	2500/—	4500/—
35.	Hakikat Nagar	2500/—	4500/—
36.	Hudson Lines	2500/—	4500/—
Zone - V			
East Delhi			
1.	Jheel Kuranja	1200/—	2160/—
2.	Geeta Colony	1200/—	2160/—
	Narela & other outlying Colonies	850/—	1530/—

Note:

- (i) The market rates for commercial purpose for Zone I are based on FAR 250 and for other Zones on existing FAR.
- (ii) Residential rates are based on the existing FAR prescribed for various areas.
- (iii) For purposes of calculating and recovering lessor's share of unearned increase while granting sale permission in respect of residential leases measuring 100 sq.yd. (83.613 sq.mtr) or less the land rates laid down in this Ministry's letter No.J-22011/3/80-LD (DOI) dated 21st October, 1981 will be applicable.
- (iv) In so far as hotel and cinema sites are concerned, each case will be specifically considered on merits.
- (v) For any locality not covered by the schedule the rates for comparable areas will be applied.
- (vi) The rates are effective from 1st April, 1987 to 31st March, 1989.

Complaints of Adulteration in Milk

951. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from different localities of Delhi about adulteration of milk being supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme during the period from December, 1986 to January, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof month-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid adulteration of milk in booths under D.M.S. in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Twenty-five complaints were received during the period from December, 1986 to January, 1988. The month-wise details are given below.

Months	No. of Complaints
December, 1986	3
January, 1987	1
February, 1987	2
March, 1987	3
April, 1987	1
May, 1987	—
June, 1987	2
July, 1987	1
August, 1987	5
September, 1987	2
October, 1987	1
November, 1987	1
December, 1987	2
January, 1988	1

The following steps have been taken/being taken to eliminate the possibility of adulteration of milk:-

- (i) Supply of milk in cans has been replaced with 5 lts. polythene pouches.
- (ii) Supply of milk in boottles is also being gradually replaced with polythene pouches as and when the bottling plants become due for replacement.
- (iii) Surprise raids/checks are organised by field officers and the officials involved suitably punished/removed from service.
- (iv) A complaint Cell has been opened which function directly under the General Manager, Delhi Milk Scheme to attend to

complaints of the consumers expeditiously.

Sale of Residential Plots on Fixed Rates by DDA and L & D.O.

952. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the market rates of land in different areas of Delhi and New Delhi prescribed by Government are applicable to Land and Development office and Delhi Development Authority colonies;

(b) whether separate land rates have been fixed for Swasthya Vihar, Preet Vihar, Nirman Vihar, Madhuvan Vihar and similar other DDA colonies in Trans-Yamuna areas;

(c) if not, whether the land rates fixed for Jheel Kuranja or rates fixed by DDA for Jhilmil colony are also applicable to the above mentioned colonies; and

(d) in case the land rates fixed by DDA for Jhilmil colony are applicable, the reasons for charging high rates in respect of sale of residential plots since 1 January, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Schedule of market rates of land circulated by the Ministry of Urban Development are being followed by the Land and Development office and in respect of Nazul-I land by the DDA.

(b) Yes Sir, these are co-operative group housing colonies and the pre-determined rates for land to these Societies in various areas of Delhi/New Delhi are fixed by the DDA from time to time. In accordance with rule 21 of the DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the reply given to part (b) above.

Funds to Kerala under Indira Avas Yojana

953. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to Kerala under the Indira Avas Yojana so far;

(b) the number of houses constructed under this scheme; and

(c) the details of the future Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Funds are earmarked for Indira Avas Yojana out of the allocations made to the States under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The sanction issued to Kerala so far is Rs. 1399.00 lakhs.

(b) The number of houses reported to have been constructed so far by the State Government is 28372.

(c) The provisions and plans for 1988-89 have not yet been finalised.

Village Roads

954. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news captioned "Road transport needs better treatment" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 22 December 1987 stating that all the villages have not been connected with road even after 40 years of independence;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to overcome the above problems; and

(c) the number of villages which still remain to be connected with roads with cities and towns to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan document envisages that all the villages with population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000-1500 are to be connected by all-weather roads by 1990 under the NNP & 50% of this target was to be achieved by the end of Sixth Plan. A cluster of villages approach is to be adopted in the case of hill, tribal desert and coastal areas where the population is sparse. Considering the difficult terrains of these areas however, the norms during the Seventh Plan have been revised as under:

(i) *Hill Areas:*

(a) 100% linkage during 10 years time frame to villages with population over 500.

(b) 50% linkage during 10 years time frame to villages with population between 200 to 500.

(ii) *Tribal Coastal and Desert Areas:*

(a) 100% linkage during 10 years time frame to villages with population over 1000.

(b) 50% linkage during 10 years time frame to villages with population between 500-1000.

(c) As on 1.4.87, 356667 villages were still without any all-weather road connections.

Scarcity of Water in States

955. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI KAMALA PRASAD
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many States which are in the grip of drought, water sources have dried up due to lowering of the water level;

(b) if so, the number of such villages in each State which are facing severe scarcity of water, even for drinking purposes; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to provide at least drinking water in those villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement-I showing the State-wise break-up of the number of villages which were facing severe scarcity of drinking water at the commencement of the drought is given below. The position has improved considerably as a result of the various measures taken to solve the problems.

(c) The Department of Rural Development had drawn up a contingency plan to combat the scarcity of drinking water due to current drought and circulated to the

affected States. A copy of this plan is given in statement-II below.

The Government of India have also approved ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 128.499 crores for rural and Rs. 98.972 crores for urban drinking water supply as Central assistance to the drought-hit States. In addition, an amount of Rs. 16.678 crores has also been approved to these States for purchase of rigs etc.

The Government of India have also allocated an amount of Rs. 18.50 crores for DDP areas covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP) in 5 drought affected States of J & K, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat for providing permanent drought proofing in addition to the normal assistance provided to these States under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. An additional amount of Rs. 44.91 crores has also been released to 11 drought affected States under the normal programme of ARWSP. Statement-III showing the State-wise break-up of ceiling of expenditure, amount sanctioned for purchase of rigs, amount allocated for DDP areas and additional amount released for the 11 States is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl No.	State	No of villages affected
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2372
2.	Gujarat	2800
3.	Haryana	625
4.	Himachal Pradesh	450
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	300
6.	Karnataka	8000
7.	Kerala	1158
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15000
9.	Maharashtra	3943

1	2	3
10.	Nagaland	100
11.	Orissa	1071
12.	Punjab	867
13.	Rajasthan	6570
14.	Tamil Nadu	6554
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4500
Total:		54310

STATEMENT-II

CONTINGENCY PLAN

1.
- All States have been contacted.
2.
- Department of Rural Development have already advised the concerned Chief Secretaries to take action as follows:—

To assess the available surface and ground water;

To consolidate the surface water with the help of cetyl alchohol;
To scientifically find the source for ground water and develop them;
To requisition private sources;
To assess all possible sources within 150 Kms. radius of difficult urban pockets; and to reserve/requisition them;

Immediate stoppage of overdrawal of ground water around the urban conglomerates.

To complete the large number of water harvesting structures before September to tap the rainfall, if available;

To develop a public awareness campaign in both rural and urban areas for conservation of water;

Not to use drinking water for lawns/gardens;

To stop using toilet flushes in urban areas;

Not to organise big functions to avoid consumption of water.

3.
- Contingency plans have already been prepared in States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, which are badly hit by recent drought and implementation of such plans have already been started.
4.
- All States have been advised to emphasise on the scientific source finding through geophydrological and geophysical methods and maximum utilise the Source Finding Committee of the Technology Mission constituted already in all the States where representatives of Central Ground Water Board, State Ground Water Boards, Space Application Centre are members. These Committees have already been activated in the States like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, etc.
5.
- Emphasis have been laid to all the States for introduction of water legislation particularly in difficult areas to stop mining of ground water and introduction of water budgeting.
6.
- States have already been asked to assess the availability of drilling rigs and supporting geophysical equip-

- ment for source finding and to give us the requirement.
7. Bilateral agencies and UNICEF have been mobilised for hardware supplies like drilling rigs, geophysical equipment, water testing kits, hydrofracturing kits immediately.
8. All the States have been asked to reprioritise their plan programmes and divert funds to the hard core areas. Second instalment in cases of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and other difficult States are being released immediately on receipt of expenditure statement from them.
9. All the States have been asked to give the status report and Chief Secretaries have been requested to give a report on drinking water situation every month in the first week to Secretary, Department of Rural Development
10. Immediate curtailment in the supply to water intensive industries including certain closures, if needed.
11. As emphasis is being given to the water harvesting structures, 25% compulsory expenditure under RLEGP and NREP in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan should be diverted from social forestry to water harvesting structures as a short-term measure this year in relaxation of the existing guidelines of these two programmes.
12. A Group has been constituted with the Mission Director, Technology Mission on Drinking Water as the Convenor and Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board, Indian Meteorological Department, Department of Science & Technology and Ministry of Urban Development as Members of continuously assess monitor to drinking water demand and supply situation in the country.

STATEMENT-II

(Amount Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Ceilings of Expenditure including Ad-hoc assistance approved by Govt					Additional allocation for DDP areas	Additional release under ARWSP
		Rural	Urban	Rig	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.710	3.390	0.430	12.530	—	1.79	
2.	Gujarat	27.073	26.700	1.660	55.433	1.29	7.00	
3.	Haryana	3.900	1.250	0.700	5.850	4.07	1.00	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.190	0.500	0.000	1.690	0.11	6.00	
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.405	0.620	0.300	2.325	0.15	2.00	
6.	Karnataka	4.430	2.905	0.330	7.665	—	—	
7.	Kerala	7.640	3.300	0.230	11.170	—	3.00	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11.080	5.280	2.170	18.530	—	6.00	
9.	Maharashtra	9.435	0.373	1.720	11.528	—	6.00	
10.	Nagaland	1.000	0.000	1.000	—	—	—	
11.	Orissa	3.000	0.850	1.630	5.480	—	2.40	
12.	Punjab	4.500	1.000	0.700	6.200	—	2.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Rajasthan	30 836	40 854	4 828	76 518	12 88	—
14	Tamil Nadu	5 600	7 110	1 450	14 160	—	7 72
15	Uttar Pradesh	8 200	4 840	0 530	14 070	—	—
Total		128 499	98 972	16 678	244 149	18 50	44 91

**Bay of Bengal Programme for
Fisheries Development**

956. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the top fisheries officials was held in Bhubaneswar to review the working of the Bay of Bengal Programme for Fisheries Development (BOFP); and

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting finalised the 1988 work plan for Bay of Bengal Programme which includes following works in India:—

- continued support to introduction of beachlanding craft in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- Seaweed farming, processing and marketing in Tamil Nadu.
- Assessment of Artemia culture potential.
- Support to a silvipisciculture project in West Bengal.
- Extension support through NGOs.
- Identification/preparation of project proposals in West Bengal.
- Multidisciplinary study-cum-support of Kattumaram fisheries.
- Feasibility study of prawn feed manufacturing.
- Temporary financial assistance to pipeline projects for non-

formal primary education in Orissa.

Introduction of Heliskiing in Kashmir

957. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce heliskiing in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it will help to develop tourism in the country, if so; the details thereof; and

(d) the cost involved in introducing heliskiing in Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Heliskiing has been introduced in the Kashmir valley in January, 1988. Government of Jammu and Kashmir have entered into an agreement with a world famous Swiss skier who will operate heliskiing in the State for a period of five years.

(c) The introduction of heliskiing has given world wide exposure to the possibility of winter sports in our country. As a result, winter tourism to our country particularly, Jammu and Kashmir is expected to receive a boost.

(d) As the promoter of the project is a private entrepreneur, no financial implications on the part of the Central or State Government are involved.

Australian Assistance to Indian Fishery Industry

958. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australian Government has

offered an integrated package assistance to the Indian fishery industry;

(b) whether Government have accepted the Australian package aid; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, an Australian Delegation visited India from 1-7 November, 1987 to identify opportunities for collaboration with various Indian fishery organisations in the country and to convey the compatibility of the Australian ship building industry in the manufacture of 35 M fishing trawlers, transfer of technology and management and training programme.

Bus Service for Airports

959. DR. B L SHAILESH. Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has not yet issued the licence for the scheme for plying a "flying bus service" between Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIP) and New Delhi Railway Station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) The time by which the scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration has informed the Ministry that the application filed by a transport company for plying "plying bus service" is for stage carriage per-

mit. Such permits are given to Delhi Transport Corporation and only contract carriage permit can be given to individuals, firms etc.

(c) The scheme will be implemented after the licence is issued by the Delhi Administration.

[Translation]

Short Term Loans for Agricultural Inputs

960. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether short term loans are provided to various States by Union Government for Agricultural inputs and if so, the details of such inputs,

(b) the year-wise amount of such short term loan sought by different States during 1987-88 and the amount made available to each of them, and

(c) the names of States which have not been provided the amount in accordance with their needs or demand and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Short-term loans to States are provided separately for Kharif and Rabi seasons, for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs viz. fertilisers, seeds and pesticides

(b) A Statement is given below

(c) It has not been possible to meet the requests of the State Governments for loan assistance in their entirety due to resource-constraints.

STATEMENT*Short-Term Loan Demanded and Sanctioned to States During the year 1987-88*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	Demanded	Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not received	23.56
2.	Assam	8.00*	3.05
3.	Bihar	12.00*	21.10
4.	Gujarat	35.48	15.58
5.	Haryana	50.00	10.62
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	1.67
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.19	2.67
8.	Karnataka	34.17	15.27
9.	Kerala	8.00	5.74
10.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00	13.44
11.	Maharashtra	44.25	17.10
12.	Manipur	4.09	0.66
13.	Meghalaya	1.50	0.21
14.	Orissa	29.32	8.88
15.	Punjab	50.00	24.62
16.	Rajasthan	Not received	15.35
17.	Tamil Nadu	51.00	14.41
18.	Tripura	1.10*	0.32
19.	Uttar Pradesh	80.00	43.26
20.	West Bengal	50.00	22.49
Total		514.10	260.00

* For one season only.

[English]

**Appointment of News Readers, Presenters
and Casual Artistes**

961. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Min-

ister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Doordarshan regarding appointment of news readers

presenters and casual artistes and duration of their appointment;

(b) the number of times in a year these selections are made; and

(c) the emoluments given?

THE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The policy to engage casual artists is based on the needs of fulfilling immediate requirement where permanent posts do not exist or leave vacancy and such other emergencies arise. Engagement of a casual artist is for not more than 10 days a month unless approved otherwise.

The Selection of casual news readers is done through audition tests conducted by the respective Kendras. These assignments are on a purely casual basis and the news readers are called to read news as and when required

(b) The audition tests for selecting news-readers on a casual basis and selection of casual artists are held from time to time depending on requirements. There is no fixed frequency

Air India

Type of aircraft	Overall Load Factor percentage	
	1986-87	1987-88 (Estimated)
Boeing 707	54.1	Phased out
A310	51.4	51.2
A300	66.0	66.3
Boeing 747	61.3	60.7

Indian Airlines

A300		
B737	69.0	73.1
F.27	69.0	71.0
HS-748	66.4	65.4
	70.8	73.0

Vayudoot Limited

Dornier	59.0	59.0
F.27	66.2	65.0
HS-748	70.5	69.0

(c) The emoluments given to news readers range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400/-.

Capacity Utilisation of Aircraft

962. SHRIMATI JAYANTI .PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of available capacity for different types of aircraft utilised during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether there is a need to increase the capacity utilisation of the existing aircrafts; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) In aviation terminology overall load factor which is the ratio of revenue tonne kilometers to available tonne kilometers expressed as a percentage is usually used for gauging the capacity utilisation. The figures for 1986-87 and those estimated for 1987-88 are as follows:—

(b) and (c). The figures compare favourably with the industry average. It is, however, the constant endeavour of the airlines to improve the load factor by more intensive marketing.

Short Duration Paddy Cultivation

963. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken any steps to popularise short duration paddy cultivation in different States;

(b) if so, the assistance given to different

States for that purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) A central sector scheme of minikit programme of rice is being implemented for popularizing high yielding varieties of rice including short duration varieties.

(b) and (c). The details of assistance given in terms of finance and seed minikits to different States during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 are given in Statements I and II below

STATEMENT-I

Financial Assistance Given to Different States Under Central Sector Scheme for Rice Minikit Demonstration during the Period of 1985-86 to 1987-88

(Rupees in lakhs)

States/Union Territories		Year-wise financial allocation		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.00	11.948	7.145
2.	Bihar	14.40	11.948	7.145
3.	Gujarat	0.60	1.196	0.721
4.	Haryana	0.60	1.196	0.721
5.	Assam	12.00	11.948	7.145
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.598	0.367
7.	J&K	0.06	0.598	0.367
8.	Karnataka	3.00	5.975	3.540
9.	Kerala	1.20	4.182	2.491
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17.40	11.948	7.145
11.	Maharashtra	5.40	5.975	3.550
12.	Manipur	0.96	1.196	0.721

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	0.48	0.239	0.131
14.	Nagaland	0.24	0.119	0.065
15.	Orissa	14.40	11.948	7.145
16.	Punjab	0.60	1.196	0.720
17.	Rajasthan	0.12	0.119	0.065
18.	Sikkim	0.06	0.238	0.131
19.	Tamil Nadu	6.30	11.948	7.145
20.	Tripura	0.12	0.598	0.367
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14.40	11.948	7.145
22.	West Bengal	14.40	11.948	7.145
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.119	0.065
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.119	0.065
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.36	0.598	0.367
26.	Mizoram	0.12	0.119	0.065
27.	Pondicherry	0.36	0.598	0.367
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.072	0.119	0.065
29.	D.K. Project	0.108	—	—
	All India	120.18	120.680	72.12

STATEMENT-II

Number of Seed Mini-Kit Distributed to Different States/Union Territories Under Central Sector Scheme for Rice Mini-Kit Demonstration during the Period 1985-86 to 1987-88

States/Union Territories	Number of Seed Mini-kits distributed		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1,00,000	1,00,000	54,500
Assam	1,00,000	1,00,000	54,500
Gujarat	5,000	10,000	5,500

1	2	3	4
Haryana	5,000	10,000	5,500
Bihar	1,20,000	1,00,000	54,500
Jammu & Kashmir	500	5,000	2,800
Himachal Pradesh	2,000	5,000	2,800
Karnataka	25,000	50,000	27,000
Kerala	10,000	35,000	19,000
Madhya Pradesh	1,45,000	1,00,000	54,500
Maharashtra	45,000	50,000	27,000
Manipur	8,000	10,000	5,500
Meghalaya	4,000	2,000	1,000
Nagaland	2,000	1,000	500
Orissa	1,20,000	1,00,000	54,500
Punjab	5,000	10,000	5,500
Rajasthan	1,000	1,000	500
Sikkim	500	2,000	1,000
Tamil Nadu	52,500	1,00,000	54,500
Tripura	1,000	5,000	2,000
Uttar Pradesh	1,20,000	1,00,000	54,500
West Bengal	1,20,000	1,00,000	54,500
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	500	1,000	500
Arunachal Pradesh	1,000	1,000	500
Goa, Daman & Diu	3,000	5,000	2,800
Mizoram	1,000	1,000	500
Pondicherry	3,000	5,000	2,800
Dadara & Nagar Haveli	600	1,000	500
D.K. Project	900	—	—
All India	10,01,500	10,10,000	5,50,000

Growth Rate of Agricultural Production

964. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
DR. G. S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and achieved for production of foodgrains during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the overall growth rate of

agricultural production in 1986-87 is estimated to show a marginal decline as compared to 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The targets fixed and achievements for production of foodgrains during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below:—

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Targets	Achievements
1984-85	153.60	145.54
1985-86	159.20	150.44
1986-87	160.00	144.07

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The all-India index numbers of production for all crops and percentage growth over previous year dur-

ing the period 1984-85 to 1986-87 are as under:—

Year	Index of production for all crops	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) over previous year
1984-85	154.6	— 1.2
1985-86	161.7	+ 4.6
1986-87	152.6	— 5.6

The decline in agricultural production in 1986-87 over 1984-85 was largely on account of adverse weather conditions.

missioners in the country, State-wise during the last three years;

Firms Defaulting in Payment of Provident Fund Contribution

965. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the firms that defaulted in payment of provident fund contributions to the Regional Provident Fund Com-

(b) the reasons for not paying the contributions in time;

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure timely payment of contribution by the firms; and

(d) the number of officials who were proceeded against for lack of efficient performance of their duties and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The required information is as given in the statement below.

(b) The employers generally plead industrial sickness as the main reason for default on their part;

(c) The EPF authorities are generally taking following action against the defaulters, for realisation of the outstanding dues:—

- (i) Issue of Revenue Recovery certificates under section 8 of the EPF Act;

(ii) Filing of prosecution cases against unexempted establishments under Section 14 of the EPF Act;

(iii) Filing of complaints under section 406/409 IPC; and

(iv) Levying of damages under section 14B of the EPC Act.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Region	As on 31.3.1985		As on 31.3.1986		As on 31.3.1987	
		No. of defaulters	Total arrears	No. of defaulters	Total arrears	No. of defaulters	Total arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	949	72.12	995	136.40	929	182.44
2.	North East Region	155	21.12	224	57.73	163	47.37
3.	Bihar	945	215.05	936	197.45	936	212.94
4.	Delhi	242	121.74	268	147.32	206	154.51
5.	Gujarat	196	101.87	378	140.97	570	202.66
6.	Haryana	291	250.25	208	275.01	230	295.11
7.	Karnataka	122	93.79	182	128.61	210	132.40
8.	Kerala	336	157.30	411	182.36	327	231.43
9.	Madhya Pradesh	611	924.63	611	1109.25	1278	1453.43
10.	Maharashtra	457	627.53	438	665.04	478	738.64
11.	Orissa	635	155.35	685	197.21	800	331.58
12.	Punjab	451	60.75	391	68.02	406	79.10
13.	Rajasthan	509	134.84	223	85.15	302	181.01

14.	Tamil Nadu	660	433.34	695	550.78	842	539.90
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1076	1009.58	812	961.95	832	1454.42
16.	West Bengal	1130	850 7	1135	846.75	1140	960.50
		8765	5229.83	8593	5830.00	9649	7197.44

Additional Payment for DDA Flats

966. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA collects instalments against flats proposed to be allotted;

(b) if so, whether there were cases in which additional payments were asked due to increase in costs;

(c) if so, whether such allottees were subsequently advised that even construction of houses had not started;

(d) if so, the number of allottees affected; and

(e) whether action has been taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir. Except for flats under Self Financing Scheme (SFS) DDA does not collect instalments against flats proposed to be allotted. In case of Self Financing Scheme flats 90% of the estimated cost of the flats is demanded from the allottee in 4 six monthly instalments.

(b) Yes Sir, depending upon actual cost, incurred by the department, additional payments are asked while demanding final instalment for flats constructed under Self Financing Scheme.

(c) DDA have informed that there was no such case to their knowledge.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Question does not arise.

Procurement of Bridge Bearings

967. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bridge bearings of high quality are required for important projects like Yamuna Bridge at ISBT Delhi;

(b) if so, whether procurement of the required bridge bearings is being made from a Calcutta firm at rates which are about 25 per cent higher than the lowest;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to procure the requisite bridge bearings economically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Keeping in view the quality of the bridge bearings, the Calcutta firm has been asked to supply them at a rate 16.50 per cent higher than the lowest rate quoted by the another firm.

(c) and (d). The National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. are executing the work of construction of the new bridge over river Yamuna opposite ISBT, Delhi. The firm, which had tendered for supply of the bearings at the lowest rate, had initially delayed the supply. Doubts were also expressed in regard to the quality of the bearings produced by the said firm. As the firm had till then supplied 50 per cent of the order, rest of the supply was stopped.

Damage to Rice Crop by Brown Plant Hoppers

968. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Brown Plant Hoppers (BPH) had caused considerable damage to the rice crop in the country some years back;

(b) if so, whether BPH severely infested over 50,000 acres of rice-crop in Central Java (Indonesia);

(c) if so, whether a BPH epidemic was

tackled by Indonesia by a complete reversal of its policy about the use of pesticides; and

(d) whether Government intend to review its policy about the use of pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. There were reports to this effect from some States.

(b) and (c). No such information is available with the Government.

(d) The policy of Government is to advocate need-based and judicious use of pesticides which is one of the main ingredients of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Technology.

Central Assistance for Development of Hinterland of Bombay

969. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the burden of urban development in the city of Bombay is continually increasing because the development of Konkan region, which is the hinterland of Bombay, is neglected, causing a continuous influx from this region to Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre propose to give substantial assistance for the development of Konkan region so as to prevent the drain on the urban development of Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Konkan region is getting as much attention as any other urban region in the country.

(b) The Centrally sponsored scheme of

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) envisages development of small and medium towns so as to equip them as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland and retard migration to major metropolitan centres by acting as counter-magnets. 32 towns from Maharashtra has been included under this scheme out of which two town viz. Ratnagiri and Chiplun are from the Konkan region.

The Government of India has launched the Urban Basic services Scheme in the districts of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra.

In Konkan region, HUDCO has so far sanctioned one Urban Development Scheme for roads and drainage at Dombivali to Dombivali Municipal Council for a loan assistance of Rs. 31 lakhs and 7 rural housing schemes to MAHADA for total loan assistance of Rs. 63.53 lakhs for construction of 2957 rural houses in the districts of Thane, Raigarh and Ratnagiri in Konkan region. Another 12 urban schemes have been sanctioned for construction of 3865 houses, and development of 1205 plots with HUDCO loan commitment of Rs. 708.73 lakhs in Varjat, Pen, Khopoli, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Ratnagiri and Lonawala.

Industrial Relations Bill

970. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft of proposed Industrial Relations Bill has been finalised;

(b) if so, the essential features thereof and the objectives to be achieved; and

(c) when the Bill is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The essential features of the por-

posed Industrial Relations Bill include, *inter alia*, establishment of Industrial Relations Commissions/High-Powered Tribunals comprising judicial and non-judicial members both at the Centre and in the States; provision for Collective Bargaining Agent/Council for a unit or for an industry for a specified term; identification and the method of selection of the Collective Bargaining Agent; registration of a Trade Union on the basis of a specified percentage of membership; further restriction on the number of office-bearers from among non-workmen; debarring Ministers from becoming office-bearers of Trade Unions, etc. The Bill aims at expeditious settlement of industrial disputes and promotion of healthy trade-unionism.

(c) It is proposed to introduce the Bill during the current Session of Parliament.

Protection of Sea Wealth

971. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sea around Lakshadweep Island is turning into a graveyard for whales;

(b) whether every year whales get stranded in the shallow waters around the Islands or are washed to the shores, where they die bruised and torn by corals; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to protect the sea wealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c). Government have no information about whales getting stranded every year at Lakshadweep. Stray cases of whale getting ashore have been reported from Lakshadweep. Since this is a natural phenomenon, no protective steps are considered necessary.

Destruction of Coconut Palms in Kerala

972. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of destruction of coconut palms due to drought in 1987 in Kerala;

(b) whether any special assistance is being given to the growers who have suffered on this account; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: (a) Loss on account of damage to coconut crop on 4.26 lakhs ha. due to drought in 1987 was reported by the State Government.

(b) & (c). Based on the report of the Central team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 4.52 crores has been approved for agriculture/horticulture input subsidy to the affected growers.

Construction of Hotel in USSR

973. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan for construction of hotels in USSR by 2000 A.D.; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the terms of agreement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The possibilities of setting up of hotels in Russia in collaboration with the private as well as public sector companies in India are being explored by the Government of U.S.S.R.

Recommendations of Seminar on Country and Town Planning

974. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seminar on country and Town Planning held at Bhubaneswar in January, 1988 has recommended Union Government to take some steps to develop the towns coming up in the tribal areas;

(b) whether the Seminar has recommended that a Central scheme should be prepared for the purpose.

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The recommendation of the Seminar have not been received.

Radial Rail Corridor in NCR

975. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Radial Rail Corridor and five major expressways have been proposed for the National Capital Region recently;

(b) if so, names of cities which are likely to be covered under this proposal;

(c) whether any time bound programme has been chalked out to implement the proposal; and

(d) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No new Radial Rail Corridor has been proposed in the *Draft Regional Plan - 2001* National Capital region, while four new expressways have been proposed.

(b) The names and number of cities likely to be covered under the proposed expressway on new alignments are as follows.

- 1) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut-linking Ghaziabad Modinagar and Meerut towns.
- 2) Delhi-Panipat linking Sonapat and Panipat towns.
- 3) Faridabad-Noida-Ghaziabad linking Faridabad, Noida and Ghaziabad towns.
- 4) Delhi-Gurgaon-Behror linking Gurgaon, Rewari Dharuhera, Bhiwadi complex and Behror.

(c) & (d). The proposal in question is a part of the *Draft Regional Plan* approved by the NCR Planning Board for inviting objections and suggestions. The *Draft Plan* is in the process of being finalised in the light of objections and suggestions received. Requirement of funds would be worked out after the finalisation of the regional plan. A time bound programme can be finalised only after the projects have been sanctioned and funds allocated.

Proposal to Set up URBAN Transport Consortium Fund

976. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under

the consideration of Government to set up a Urban Transport Consortium Fund with an initial contribution of Rs.25 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is a proposal under consideration to set up an Urban Transport consortium Fund but no definite amount of initial contribution has been proposed.

(b) The modalities of operation of this Fund, including the appropriate institutional arrangements are likely to be worked out during 1988-89.

(c) It may be set up during 1988-89.

Circular Railway in Hyderabad and Secunderabad

977 SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have agreed with the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh proposal for a circular railway for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are working on a model Intra-city project for tackling urban transport problems;

(c) whether this would be extended the twin cities of Hyderabad and secunderabad; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct a survey for a circular railway proposal connecting Visakhapatnam to the industrial belt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A techno-

economic feasibility study had been carried out by Railways for circular and allied rail transit system for Hyderabad Metropolitan Area and a copy of the report was submitted to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Urban development is considering the recommendations of a task Force on Mass Rapid Transit system for Delhi which inter-alia has suggested Mass Rapid Transit system for Delhi on consortium approach basis. This suggestion, if approved, might be a model for similar projects in other metropolitan cities like Hyderabad. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have since engaged Rail India Technical & Economic Services (RITES), a public sector undertaking as consultant for preparation of techno-economic feasibility study for light rail transit system for twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

(d) No, Sir.

Conditions for Import of Fishing Trawlers

978. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of entrepreneurs who were given licence about a year ago to import fishing trawlers from abroad have not so far bought these vessels because of certain stringent conditions;

(b) whether they have represented Government to make certain changes in these conditions;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the representations made by these entrepreneurs; and

(d) the effect of non-import of these vessels of fishing from deep sea waters and on internal supplies as well as exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) & (b). Only a few companies have represented to make certain changes in the conditions mentioned in the letter of permission for import of fishing trawlers.

(c) Relaxation of conditions to the extent possible has been agreed to and the companies have been informed accordingly.

(d) Since it is proposed to increase the number of deep sea fishing vessels from the present 140 to about 500 numbers in Seventh Plan, there would not be any immediate effect of non-import of these trawlers.

Housing Loans by Financial Institutions

979. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the financial institutions providing loans to individuals/agencies to set up houses;

(b) the year since when such financial institutions are giving loans; and

(c) the terms and conditions laid down by such financial institutions for giving loans to individuals as well as agencies for housing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Spices Research Centre in Kerala

980. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to implement the proposal to set up a Spices Research Centre in Kerala by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): Yes, Sir. The National research Centre on Spices has been set up at Calicut, Kerala with effect from 1.4.1986, as a Seventh Plan activity.

Implementation of Technology Mission on Drinking Water

981. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technology Mission on Drinking Water is running as per schedule and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any unexpected difficulties have been noticed in implementation and if so, how these are being rectified; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. 55 Mini Mission Project areas (districts) have been taken up under the National Technology Mission on drinking water. The names of these Mini Missions are given in Statement I below. A sum of Rs. 28.66 crores was released in 1986-87 and Rs.4.90 crores has been released in 1987-88. Feasibility report/detailed project reports (DPR) received from various Mini Missions were scrutinised and technical approval has been conveyed for implementation of the schemes and a few reports received recently are under examination. The Mini Missions from whom feasibility report/DPR are still awaited are as indicated in Statement-II below. The details of progress of various activities under the Mission are furnished in Statement-III below.

(b) No specific unexpected difficulties have been pointed out by the States/UTs in implementing the Projects. However,

department of Rural Development is continuously in touch with the States/UTs. Whenever any specific issue is raised or difficulty arises, appropriate action is taken by mutual consultations, meetings, periodic visits to the States etc. and suitable instructions are given to the various Scientific & Technical Organisations who are collabo-

rating in the activities of the Technology Mission on drinking water.

(c) The total expenditure reported so far by the States/UTs under the programme amounts to Rs. 2.30 crores. The actual expenditure will be higher as reports from many States are still awaited.

STATEMENT-I

List of Mini Mission Districts

Name of the State	Name of the Districts		Name of the State/UT		Name of the Districts	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1—3. Kurnool, Mehboobnagar East Godavari	11. Kerala	23. Palghat			
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4. East Siang	12. Madhya Pradesh	24—26. Jhabua, Rajgarh, Shahdol			
3. Assam	5. Cachar (Darbang-Sub-Mission Excess-Iron)	13. Maharashtra	27-28. Satara, Jatur			
4. Bihar	6—10. Palamou, Rohtas, Giridih, Singhbhum	14. Manipur	29. South Manipur			
5. Goa	11. The Entire State	15. Meghalaya.	30. West Khasi			
6. Gujarat	12—14. Kachahh, Jamnagar, Dangs	16. Mizoram	31. Aizwal			
7. Haryana	15-16. Gurgaon, Ambala	17. Nagaland	32. Kohima			
8. Himachal Pradesh	17. Kangra	18. Orissa	33—35. Koraput, Phulbanul and 5 blocks of Ganjam Dist., Mayur Bhanj.			
9. J & K	18-19. Udhampur, Leh	19. Punjab	36-37. Firozpur, Amritsar			
0. Karnataka	20—22. Gulbarga, Dharwar, Raiohur	20. Rajasthan	38—40. Barmer, Churu, Nagaur			
		21. Sikkim	41. South/East Distt.			

1		2		1	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	42—44.	Ramanathapuram (Ramanad), South Arcot, Salem	25.	West Bengal
23.	Tripura	45.	North	26.	A & N Islands
24.	Uttar Pradesh	46—49.	Mirzapur, Agra, Unnao, Sultanpur	27.	Lakshadweep
				28.	Pondicherry
				50—52.	Bankura, Midnapur, Purulia.
				53.	The Entire UT.
				54.	-----do-----
				55.	-----do-----

STATEMENT-II*List of States from which DPR/Pre-feasibility reports are awaited*

State	Mini-Mission Project (District)
1. Assam	Cachar
2. Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang
3. Bihar	Palamou Rohtas Giridih Singhbhum Sahibganj
4. Gujarat	Jamnagar Dang
5. J & K	Udhampur
6. Karnataka	Dharwad Raichur
7. Manipur	South Distt.
8. Nagaland	Kohima
9. Orissa	Phulbani & Ganjam (5 blocks) Mayurbhunj
10. Sikkim	South/East District
11. Tamil Nadu	South Arcot Salem
12. Lakshadweep	Entire UT
13. Pondicherry	Entire UT
14. Andaman & Nicobar	Entire UT
15. Goa	Entire State.

STATEMENT-III*Progress of Activities under the
Technology Mission*

(Upto 31.12.1987)

433 villages have been covered through Geophysical surveys in the districts of Kurnool, Mirzapur and Gulbarga. Geophysical exploration work in the rest of Mini-Mission districts have been carried out.

1509 number of Geoelectric findings carried out in the district of Kurnool, Mirzapur and Gulbarga, out of 573 sites recommended for drilling in these three districts, drilling completed at 400 sites.

80 Hydrogeomorphological maps have been prepared for 10 states. Similar maps for rest of states have been taken up.

2824 water quality testing kits developed by

Defence Lab., Jodhpur have been sanctioned to all States/UTs.

35 RO Plants and 20 ED Plants are being installed in 11 Mini Mission Project areas.

Scientific source finding in 2065 no. of villages and source creation and development in 2158 no. of villages is being carried out.

23 Voluntary Agencies have been selected for Implementation of Technology Mission Programme.

Engineering packages for Defluoridation Plants for various capacities, excess iron removal plant, water quality assessment facility have been prepared.

11 no. demonstration defluoridation plants and 5 no. Iron removal plants have been installed in the State of Tripura, U.P., A.P., Gujarat and Haryana.

Water quality analysis in 20 Mini Mission districts have been completed.

7 demonstration camps for defluoridation and iron removal have been organised.

During the current year, funds amounting to Rs. 16.5 crores have been earmarked for the schemes of rain water harvesting structures, afforestation, soil conservation, etc under RLEGP pattern. So far such schemes have been sanctioned for the Mini Mission Project areas of Kachchh, Jamnagar, Ban-kura, Aizawal and Gurgaon.

55 Mini Mission Project Areas (districts) have been taken up in various States/UTs (list enclosed).

5 Sub-Missions have been taken up on:

- (a) removal of excess iron,
- (b) control of brackishness
- (c) eradication of guinea worm
- (d) control of fluorosis; and
- (e) Scientific source finding water quality, quantity monitoring and assessment, conservation of water and recharge of aquifers

Against the target of coverage of 50,570 problem villages including habitation and partially covered villages, 38,066 villages have been covered till mid January, 1988.

Against a target of coverage of 176.53 lakhs, population with safe drinking water facilities in 1987-88, 154.10 lakh population has been covered till December, 1987.

Vayudoot Service in A.P.

982. SHRI BHATTAMS SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places in Andhra Pradesh airlinked by Vayudoot service so far;

(b) the number of services which are remunerative;

(c) the services closed/proposed to be closed;

(d) whether the Vayudoot service to Hyderabad has since been closed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The stations airlinked by Vayudoot in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

1. Hyderabad
2. Cuddapah
3. Rajamundry
4. Tirupati
5. Vishakhapatnam
6. Vijayawada
7. Warrangal
8. Ramagundum

(b) None of the routes operated by Vayudoot in the State of Andhra Pradesh is remunerative at the existing fare structure.

(c) Vayudoot operations to Cuddapah and Warrangal have been suspended as the runway at Cuddapah had developed cracks and requires repair.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

National Capital Region as a Single Economic Zone

983. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy employed and the gains accrued in making the National Capital Region (NCR) a single economic zone with uniform sales tax rates; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to restrict the entry of goods destined for consumption in other States, causing unnecessary congestion in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Draft Regional Plan-2001 for the NCR approved by the Board for inviting public objections and suggestions recognises the need for viable and harmonised fiscal policies among the constituents of the NCR so that the region will have the character of a unified whole in terms of economic development. A committee has been constituted to look into the fiscal aspect in the various constituents of this region and to recommend a viable fiscal policy for the NCR.

(b) The Draft Regional Plan-2001 for NCR envisages an approach of disincentives to the wholesale trades which are not directly consumed in Delhi and incentives for development of such trades in regional towns within the NCR. The NCR Planning Board, after scrutinising the objections and suggestions received on the Draft Regional Plan, will finalise the Plan for implementation by the participating States including Union Territory of Delhi.

Constitution of New Housing Board

984. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI KAMALA PRASAD
SINGH:

CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it had been decided to set up a Housing Board to solve the housing problem in Delhi;

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the board;

(c) whether the new Housing Board will honour all commitments of the Delhi Development Authority in regard to housing;

(d) whether private builders would get an enlarged role in housing construction in Delhi; and

(e) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It has not been decided so far.

(c) where construction activity in regard to any scheme has already been commenced by DDA, it will be completed by DDA itself. However, where no start has been made such schemes shall be transferred to the Housing Board and DDA will not commence any new works.

(d) No decision has been taken in this regard so far.

(e) In view of reply to part (d) question does not arise.

Closure of Delhi Cloth and General Mills

985. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Delhi Cloths and General Mills Management have decided to

close down the mill without payment of wages to six thousand old workers; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Union Government propose to take up the matter with the management and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Management had applied for permission to close down the DCM unit at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi under Section 25 (O) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, with effect from 1.7.1985. The application was made to the Delhi Administration which is the appropriate Government under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. Permission was refused on 15-4-1985, whereupon the Management filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court against the order of the Delhi Administration rejecting the company's application for closure. The matter is, thus, sub-judice.

(b) and (c). The appropriate Government, which is the Delhi Administration, is fully seized of the matter, and the final orders of the Delhi High Court are awaited.

Bonded Labour

986. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bonded labourers in the country as on 1 January, 1988, state-wise; and

(b) the progress made during the year 1987 in each state for their release and rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers lies with the concerned State Governments. The required information as has been received from the State Governments is given below.

Name of the State	No. of Bonded Labourers		
	Identified & Released as on 1.1.88	Released during 1987	Rehabilitated during 1987
Andhra Pradesh	26740	Nil	3678
Bihar	12102	373	526
Karnataka	62689	Nil	4482
Maharashtra	949	45	187
Orissa	47465	2600	4814
Rajasthan	6952	55	183
Tamil Nadu	33581	Nil	401
Uttar Pradesh	23853	936	4608
Kerala	823	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	64	2	Nil
Haryana	379	84	Nil
	2,21,806	2,677	19,848

Shrimp Fishing off the Coast of Andhra Pradesh

987. SHRI T. BALA GOUD. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported drastically reduced shrimp catch landed in Visakhapatnam during this financial year; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that multi-purpose fishing trawlers without legal authority to use shrimp nets are removed from such fishing area and to save shrimp fishing off the coast of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) It is reported that the shrimp catches of deep sea fishing vessels operated from Visakhapatnam have been adversely affected during 1987 due to crew unrest etc.

(b) Government have constituted a Working Group to study the various aspects of the issue in depth and to report so as to enable the Government to finalise its policy with regard to multi-purpose fishing vessels. A decision on the continued licensing of trawlers etc., would be taken on submission of the report by the Group after considering all the aspects.

Declaration of Hyderabad Airport as an International Airport

988. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for declaration of Hyderabad Airport as an International Airport;

(b) whether a large number of people from Andhra Pradesh employed in Gulf

and other countries are experiencing a great difficulty because of non-availability of direct international flight to Hyderabad;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to declare Hyderabad Airport as an international airport; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Direct flights between Hyderabad and Jeddah via Bombay are already provided by Air India. These flights also provide convenient connections at Bombay for other destinations.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to declare Hyderabad as an international airport. Air-India and Indian Airlines can operate international flights from any airport in the country without that airport being formally declared as an international airport.

International Society of City and Regional Planners Meet

989. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Society of City and Regional Planners concluded its five-day session on 11th December, 1987;

(b) the suggestion made in the Session;

(c) whether Government have considered these suggestions; if so, the number of suggestions accepted; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government is not yet aware of the recommendations as these, in their draft form are reportedly being considered by the Executive Body of the International Society of City and Regional Planners an international organisation.

Ban on Telecast of TV Serial 'Tamas'

990. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of organisations and freedom fighters have demanded to ban the telecast of 'Tamas' by Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have assessed the reaction of viewers on the telecast of Tamas; and

(d) if so, the reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: (a) and (b). Some parties/organisations wanted Doordarshan to stop the telecast of 'Tamas'. They felt that it might have adverse effects on the viewers.

(c) and (d). Government has not undertaken any survey to assess the reactions of viewers on the telecast of 'Tamas'. However, while the serial was on, an opinion poll in Bombay conducted on behalf of a newspaper showed that a majority of respondents wanted the telecast of 'Tamas' to continue.

Housing Shortage in the Country

991. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Housing shortage runs to 24 million units" in the Hindustan Times dated 8th December, 1987;

(b) whether it is a fact that the shortage of houses and slum population in the country is rapidly increasing; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Based on the 1981 census, the N.B.O. has estimated housing shortage of 24.7 million in 1985 and the increase in housing shortage at the rate of 0.9 million units per annum. The slum population estimated at 29.9 million in 1981 is expected to go up to 51.49 million in 1991.

(c) Housing & Urban Developments are State subjects and all social Housing Schemes are implemented by the States/U.T. Admns. themselves according to their needs and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is given to the States/U.T. Admns. in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular head of development. However, at the national level, several steps have been taken to meet the housing shortage, some of which are as follows:—

- (i) The Public Sector outlay for housing has been raised from Rs. 1490.87 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan to Rs. 2458.21 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan.
- (ii) The norms of income eligibility, ceiling cost of construction and ceiling of Government loan

assistance for various Social Housing Schemes have been enhanced.

- (iii) Under the Rural House Sites-com-Construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers a provision of Rs. 577 crores has been made. Of this Rs. 36 crores would be utilised to provide developed house sites of 90 sq. mts each to 72 lakh landless families at the rate of Rs. 500 per family and an expenditure of Rs. 541 crores would be incurred to provide construction assistance to 271 lakh families at the rate of Rs. 2000 per family.
- (iv) As on 31.1.88 HUDCO has sanctioned 5195 schemes with a project cost of Rs. 4108.31 crores with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 2729.06 crores for construction of 27.29 lakh houses and development of over 2 lakh plots. In addition HUDCO has so far sanctioned 858 special schemes of shelter, slum upgradation and basic sanitation as part of IYSH to benefit about 21 lakh persons.
- (v) He Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is operated under the State Minimum Needs Programme and an outlay of Rs. 269.55 crores has been earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan to cover 9 million slum population at a per capita cost of Rs. 300/- to provide water supply, sewer, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes, street lighting. In addition the State Governments are taking up State Urban Development Projects to be financed with World Bank Assistance in which the slum upgradation is one of the important constituents.

Delay in Sanction of Loans by HUDCO

992 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD:
DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of State Governments and public sector housing agencies have complained to Union Government that HUDCO is delaying the sanction and release of loan instalments;

(b) whether the commencement of several projects has been severely affected due to delay by HUDCO in sanctioning finance;

(c) if so, the details of the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation; and

(d) whether Government propose to examine and review the working of the HUDCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. HUDCO has not delayed sanctioning of any scheme fulfilling the requirements laid down in its guidelines and communicated to the Agencies concerned through Appraisal Reports provided that the resource allocation among various categories has been maintained as prescribed by Government. As a matter of fact, HUDCO has been releasing loan amounts in excess of the targets fixed.

(c) and (d). Government reviews the performance of HUDCO through review meetings conducted periodically.

Extraction of Silver from Scrapped Aircraft Parts by A.I. Employees

993. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the employees of Air India were found by the CBI to be indulging in extracting silver from scrapped aircraft parts at Santa Cruz Airport, Bobmay in 1982;

(b) whether the Central Vigilance Commission had demanded departmental action against these employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Investigation of Central Bureau of Investigation had revealed a case of alleged extraction of silver from scrapped engine parts in piston overhaul shop of Air India and mis-appropriation thereof during 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation, Bombay had registered a case against the then Officer Incharge of piston engine overhaul shop. But he was acquitted in the court. Subsequently, Central Vigilance Commission advised initiation of departmental proceedings against the official. But as per the legal advice, departmental action was not initiated. The matter was again discussed at the Government level and Air India was advised to initiate formal departmental action.

News item captioned 'IA does not care about the seriously ill'

994. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three foreign patients were not provided any facility and ill treated by

the Indian Airlines as well as Indian Airports Authority officials at Pune Airport on January 2, 1988 as reported in the "Sunday Observer" of January 3, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are always made to ensure better coordination between Indian Airlines and the other airport agencies.

Haldia Fertilizer Plant

995. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested so far in the Haldia fertilizer plant;

(b) whether it has gone into commercial production;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to commence production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The estimated expenditure on Haldia fertilizer project upto 31st December, 1987 is Rs. 503.40 crores including financing charges of Rs. 116.53 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The project faced a number of equipment problems during commis-

sioning, which had, therefore, to be stopped from October, 1986, Government has, in the meantime, appointed consultants for carrying out an end-to-end survey of the project.

X-ray Filmphotos Machine at Agartala Airport

996. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the machine for taking X-ray filmphotos of bags and baggages at Agartala Airport is out of order;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the reasons for delay in putting this machine in order;

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the authorities responsible for it; and

(e) the time by which the machine will start operating?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (e). The X-ray Baggage Inspection System at Agartala airport is out of order since 7th June '87 for want of a component which is awaited from the sole supplier viz. M/s. ECIL and it can be put in order only on receipt of the spare part. Efforts are continuing to procure the component.

Refusal of accommodation to girls on Calcutta-Port Blair Flight

997. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether 45 girls who had confirmed tickets for flight No. 1C 285 from Calcutta to Port Blair were not allowed to emplane on 24 December, 1987 at Calcutta by the Indian Airlines Officers as reported in the "Telegraph" of December 25, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of a party of 45 girls booked to travel on IC-285 of 24th December, 1987, only 30 seats could be confirmed on 18th November, 1987 and 15 seats were wait-listed. Subsequently, with a view to helping the group, the entire group was confirmed against the over-booking. However, due to computer system failure the subsequent confirmation of 15 seats was not registered in the System. Consequently at the time of the check-in only 30 seats could be offered. The group preferred not to travel separately. Indian Airlines operated an additional flight the next day to accommodate the group.

(c) This was a solitary incident of such type. The reasons for the failure of computerised system could not be detected despite continuous test-runs and investigations.

[Translation]

Development of "Deva Ka Mela" As a Tourist Centre

998. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have a scheme to develop the national level fair (Deva Ka Mela) in district Barabanki, U.P. into an event of tourist interest;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for its expansion; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

Child Labour

999. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD R. 'AT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for the welfare of child labour;

(b) whether hundreds of child labourers are being exploited by the industrialists;

(c) whether Government conduct monthly surveys for the upliftment of child labour; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Government have taken the following measures for the welfare of child labour.

- (i) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been enacted. The Act came into force on 23rd December 1986. Strict penalties have been provided for violations of the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) The National Policy on Child Labour has been formulated. The Policy inter-alia provides for effective implementation of the legal provisions relating to child labour; focussing of general welfare and development programmes for the benefit of child labour and their families; and the taking up of projects in ten areas of concentration of child labour to provide welfare inputs like edu-

cation, health care, skill development etc. to the working children.

- (iii) Financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations for taking up action-oriented projects aimed at benefiting child labour.

(b) to (d). Enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in the States is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The State Governments have been addressed to enforce strictly the legal provisions relating to child labour. The Central Government is responsible regarding establishments under its control.

[English]

Credit for Beneficiaries Under IRDP

1000. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide credit worth Rs. 981 crores during the current year for the beneficiaries of the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan, the criteria adopted for disbursement of security free loan and its limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1987-88 it is anticipated that Rs. 981.41 crores of credit will be mobilised.

(b) IRDP is a credit linked programme. Under the programme, assistance is given to selected families of target group in rural areas (whose annual income is less than Rs. 4,800) to take up viable projects in primary, secondary and territory sectors. The subsidy is provided by the Govern-

ment and term credit by the financial institutions. The pattern of subsidy is 20% for small farmers, 33½% for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and 50% for tribal beneficiaries. This is subject to ceiling of Rs. 3,000 in normal areas, Rs. 4,000 under DPAP/DDP areas and Rs. 3,000 for tribal participants. There is no monetary ceiling on subsidy for minor irrigation projects and only percentages are applicable. The projects/plans for availing assistance are to be prepared by the Block/DRDA officials in consultation with the beneficiaries. The Banks sanction the project.

Since June, 1987 the IRDP borrowers are not required to give collateral security for investment loans up to Rs. 10,000/- in the agriculture and allied activities. In the Industry/Service/Business (ISB) Sector, the limit for security free loan is Rs. 25,000/-.

Vegetarian Food on Tuesday on Indian Airlines Flights

1001. SHRI AMAL DATTA:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN
CHOWDHARY:
SHRI MANIK SANYAL:
SHRI R.P. DAS:
SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI ZAINAL ABÉDIN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have decided to serve on their flights only vegetarian food on Tuesdays;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether during January, 1988, any

exception was made on any flight by serving non-vegetarian food on a Tuesday;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any suggestion has been received to serve non-vegetarian food on Tuesdays as well; and

(f) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). There was a sudden spurt in demand for vegetarian meals on Tuesdays. Despite constant monitoring and regular adjustment in ratios of vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals, passenger complaints persisted. Indian Airlines, keeping in view the passenger satisfaction, decided to introduce on Tuesday, with effect from 2.6.87, only vegetarian meals (lunch/dinner) on its flights. However, breakfasts and snacks are served both in vegetarian and non-vegetarian style.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). A few suggestions from the passengers have been received in this regard. Since vegetarian lunch/dinner on Tuesdays has been well accepted by the passengers. Indian Airlines have continued with the same.

Report of Committee on Unorganised Agricultural Labour

1002. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sub-Committee of the members of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Labour which was set up to study and report on the unorganised agricultural workers, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the findings and

recommendations made by the said committee; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the annexure to the report is yet to be received.

(b) The findings/recommendations of the Sub-Committee are given in the Statement below.

(c) The Report has been sent to all State/Union Territory Governments and also to the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Union Government for examination and necessary action.

STATEMENT

Findings/Recommendations of the Sub-Committee

I. Minimum Wages

- (1) The minimum wages in agriculture should be revised every two years or on a rise of 50 points of the Consumer Price Index Number.
- (2) The minimum wages in agriculture should be linked to the Consumer Price Index Number. The adjustment of wages on the basis of the cost of living element should not be confused with wage revision required under Section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- (3) The minimum wages should be fixed on a rational basis taking into account factors like poverty line, requirements of nutrition, shelter, clothing, fuel, light, medical and educational expenses etc. The minimum wages should also be fixed on a realistic assumption of the consumption units in a family and the number of workers in a family.
- (4) State Governments should take steps to strengthen the enforcement machinery.

(5) The system in some States of fixing lower wages for agricultural operations predominantly performed by women is undesirable and it should be stopped.

(6) The Sub-Committee disfavours any attempt to link payment of wages with the capacity to pay.

(7) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for posting of Inspectors for enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture is at present operating only in four States. It should be extended to other States also.

(8) Education and organisation of agricultural workers is of utmost importance. All the concerned agencies should devote special attention to the work of educating and organising rural workers. The organisation need not necessarily be in the form of trade union but it may take any suitable shape like labour cooperatives etc.

(9) The attitude of the Governments towards organisation of rural workers should, unless there are strong reasons to the contrary, be sympathetic.

II. Bonded Labour

(10) The Sub-Committee would like to stress the importance of surveys to be conducted by the State Governments for identification of bonded labour. The Sub-Committee is of the view that involvement of voluntary agencies will make the process of identification of bonded labour effective.

(11) The prosecution of offenders should go hand in hand with the identification of bonded labour.

(12) The Vigilance Committee at the district and Sub-divisional levels under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 should be constituted/reconstituted regularly and their meetings should also be held on a regular basis.

(13) All efforts should be made to rehabilitate all the already identified bonded labour by the end of 1988-89.

- (14) The quality of rehabilitation is extremely important. Houses should be given to all the released bonded labour as per the existing instructions.
- (15) Concrete action plans should be drawn up to ensure the integration of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour with the other anti-poverty programmes.

III. *Anti Poverty Programmes*

- (16) The targets for employment generation under NREP and RLEGP should progressively go up and sufficient financial allocations should be made for this purpose.
- (17) Wages under the anti-poverty programme should, in no case, be less than the prescribed minimum wages.
- (18) Much larger financial allocations need to be made for the employment schemes under the anti-poverty programmes.
- (19) The selection of families should be made carefully. The assistance given to each family should be worked out on a realistic basis to avoid under-financing of the IRDP beneficiaries.

IV. *Social Security*

- (20) The age limit for eligibility for old age pension should, in no case, be over 60 years and in the case of females, it should be less than that of males. The criteria regarding destitution and omicile are sometimes too strict and they should be made more realistic. The quantum of pension should be periodically revised keeping in view the cost of living index. The Central Government should take major initiative to promote reforms and enlarge old age pension scheme and provide a due measure of financial support to the States for securing their implementation.
- (21) The Sub-Committee welcomes the initiative taken by the Central

Government and some of the State Governments in formulating insurance schemes for the economically weaker sections of the society and particularly, agricultural labour. The Sub-Committee, however, recommends that it should be ensured that all eligible persons are covered under the scheme and the claims, etc., are settled speedily.

V. *Land Reforms*

- (22) The Sub-Committee would like to stress the extreme importance of early distribution of government surplus land and also all available surplus land under the ceiling laws to landless persons.
- (23) State Governments should accord very high priority to conferral of ownership rights on tenants.
- (24) The size of holdings allotted to landless persons should be economically viable. The land allotted should be cultivable. If government cultivable land is not available, States should themselves meet the expenditure on converting the fallow land into cultivable land and only thereafter allot it to the landless agriculture labour.

VI. *Central Law for Agricultural Workers*

- (25) The Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour which was set up in 1978 by the Ministry of Labour to serve as a standing advisory committee on the problems of rural unorganised labour should be revived.
- (26) There should be a central law for agriculture workers to provide a basic framework for their working conditions, wages and social security. The detailed rules and regulations to be framed under the central law may be left to the States in view of the diverse conditions prevailing in various parts of the country. The central law should, inter alia, provide for a mechanism for resolving disputes, old age pension, maternity benefits, accident benefits etc.

It should also provide for a system of fixation of minimum wages and timely revision thereof as also the linkages of the minimum wages with the cost of living index. A system of subsidised rations is prevailing in some States. It is a very good experiment and is an investment in human capital. The Sub-Committee, therefore, recommends that some provision about subsidised rations should form a part of the central legislation. The central legislation should also prescribe that in every village, a list of agricultural labour should be prepared and periodically updated. This would also be relevant for social security benefits.

- (27) The central legislation should provide for watch-dog committees consisting, *inter alia*, of non-officials at the block, district and State levels to oversee the implementation of the law.
- (28) The Sub-Committee is aware that its recommendations will involve a fairly substantial financial expenditure from the Government exchequer. If the States find themselves unable to bear the entire financial burden, the Central Government should come forward to help the State Governments.

Agitation by DDA Employees

1003. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Delhi Development Authority are agitating against the decision to restructure the DDA;

(b) if so, their main demands;

(c) the details of settlement if any, reached with them;

(d) whether all the employees of DDA will be retained and their emoluments protected; and

(e) if not, the alternative action contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). Consequent upon the announcement of the decision of the Government on 16-1-1988 about the restructuring of the DDA, some employees of the DDA went on strike with effect from 18-1-1988 in protest against the decision of the Government.

They demanded the withdrawal of the Government decision on the apprehension that this would result in retrenchment, demotions and reduction of their salaries, etc.

The strike was withdrawn by the DDA Karamchari Samiti after settlement on 8.2.1988 when the Samiti's attention was drawn to the official press-release of 24-1-1988 [Placed in Library. See No. LT/5614/88] wherein it was made clear that the formation of a separate Housing Board and Slum Improvement Board would neither result in the reduction of posts nor of salary. It was made clear that these steps were to provide better service to the people of Delhi.

Sindri Rationalisation Project

1004. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Fertilizers has submitted a proposal to write off Rs. 80 crores investment in the Sindri Rationalisation Project as the plant beyond redemption because of serious technical snags;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into failure of the Sindri Rationisation Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; there is a proposal to close down the Sindri Rationisation Plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India and write off the capital investment of Rs. 58.50 crores and accumulated losses of Rs. 86.10 crores attributable thereto. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(c) No, Sir.

Foodgrains Production

1005. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of foodgrains in the year 1987-88; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Final estimates of production of foodgrains for the year 1987-88 have not yet become due from the States. However, according to current assessment, production of total foodgrains in the country during 1987-88 may show a decline of 7 to 10

percent as compared to the last year's level of 144.1 million tonnes.

(b) The Government have initiated special programmes to increase foodgrains production during the rabi season of 1987-88 to make up to the extent possible the shortfalls sustained in the kharif season due to unfavourable weather conditions. It is also keeping close watch over the food position in the country and keeps open the option to import foodgrains as and when considered necessary.

Expansion of Cochin Airport

1006. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) the number and type of aircrafts/flights operated by domestic Airlines from Cochin Airport;

(b) whether the Cochin Port Trust and the Naval Authorities have recommended expansion of the Cochin Airport;

(c) whether State Government or Kerala have communicated their views for the expansion of Cochin Airport; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Presently, Indian Airlines are operating the following services to/from Cochin.

Services to/from Cochin

Service No.	Sector	Freq.	Type of a/c
1	2	3	4
IC-161/162	Bombay-Cochin	D	B-737
IC-165/166	-do-	D	B-737
IC-191/192	-do-	D	B-737
IC-598/597	-do-	Thu, Fri, Sat	B-737

1	2	3	4
IC-467/468	Delhi-Goa- Cochin-Trivandrum	D	B-737
IC-535/536	Madras-Bangalore- Cochin	D	B-737

(b) Cochin Port Trust has not favoured the proposal. The Naval authorities have no objection to the proposal in principle. However, the arrangement of allowing the use of the existing railway line which would cross the extended portion of the runway, envisaged in the proposal, is not acceptable to them on security considerations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No decision has yet been taken.

[Translation]

Operation Flood Programme in Madhya Pradesh

1008. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Madhya Pradesh included under "Operation Flood" programme of National Dairy Development Board; and

(b) whether the programmes would be implemented on priority basis in drought affected Adivasi and backward districts of the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) 29 Districts grouped into 7 milksheds are included in Operation Flood Programme.

(b) The programme is already being implemented in drought affected and Adi-

vasi districts of the project except Rewa and Satna districts.

Television Facilities in Madhya Pradesh

1009. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Madhya Pradesh covered by Doordarshan transmission facilities; and

(b) the time by which this facility is likely to be provided to the rest of the districts in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Thirty eight districts out of a total of forty-five in Madhya Pradesh, are, at present, covered by TV service, wholly or partially

(b) Besides improvement of signal in some of the districts already covered by TV service, the remaining seven districts are envisaged to be brought under TV service wholly or partially by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

[English]

Load Carried by An Indian Labourer

1010. SHRI H.B. PATIL;

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made regarding load carried by an Indian

labourer as compared to that in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an Indian labourer carries as much as 135 kg. load as against a recommended maximum of 55 kg; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) According to an ILO report, entitled, "Maximum weights in load lifting and carrying" a comparative study has been made of the maximum load that a worker is allowed to lift and carry. Wide variations had been noticed among 61 developed and developing countries.

(b) and (c) An article from a recent issue of "ILO Information" is given in the statement below which is based upon the ILO report referred to in (a) above.

(d) In factories, under the model rules framed under the Factories Act, the maximum weight to be lifted or carried by an adult male worker, has been stipulated not to exceed 55 Kgs.

In the unorganised sector, it has not been possible to lay down or enforce such limits because of practical difficulties.

STATEMENT

A weighty issue for workers

How much weight can an adult worker carry? A lot depends on the physical condition of the person—and the country where he or she works.

As an ILO report* notes, there are wide variations among 61 developed and developing countries in the maximum load that a worker is allowed to lift and carry. It bases its findings on a recent survey that looked into the rules and practice on this issue.

Some countries—such as Austria, Canada, Ireland and Sri Lanka—had general provisions concerning health protection. Twelve countries had no regulations at all and a number of others referred to specific occupational tasks. For instance, in India dock workers have a limit of 100 kilograms while in non-organised sectors it can reach 115-135 kilograms. Greek meat workers can carry 100 kilograms, Colombia construction workers 50 kilograms, Finish packers 40 kilograms and Republic of Korea rice workers 40 kilograms.

In 1967 the ILO recommended a maximum of 55 kilograms to be manually transported by an adult male worker. But this ceiling has yet to become a universal norm.

Existing rules allow men to carry loads ranging from 45 kilograms in the German Democratic Republic to 56 kilograms in Mexico, 80 kilograms in China and 90 kilograms in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

More countries have adopted limitations for women workers than for men and the weight ceiling is substantially lower. In Japan it is 30 kilograms for intermittent work and 20 kilograms for continuous work. In the Federal Republic of Germany occasional load carrying by women cannot exceed 15 kilograms and frequent lifting 10 kilograms. Thailand has set a limit of 30 kilograms, the Philippines 25 kilograms, Pakistan 23 kilograms, and Czechoslovakia and the USSR 15 kilograms.

The study notes that in certain countries limits on load lifting and carrying were adopted early in the century and are being replaced by good working practice. These include Belgium, Chile, Cyprus, France, Hong Kong, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the USSR and parts of Australia and the United States.

In the industrialised countries mechanisation has generally replaced manual transport. Also there is a greater understanding of physiological, biomechanical and ergonomic factors. "The causes of back injuries and other health problems associated with physical activity are better known and the value of training and correct kinetic techniques in lifting and carrying have been recognised," the report says.

* Maximum weights in load lifting and carrying, ILO, Geneva.

Recently the concept of maximum load has become more complex. In addition to the weight lifted and carried, other conditions such as the distance, the slope involved, the rate of energy expenditure, the percentage of time spent on manual transport and the total load of the workshift have to be considered. Furthermore, the size of the load, the ease of grip, the symmetry of effort and the ambient temperature play a role in the evaluation of the physical effort.

Strict observance of a load ceiling—suitably adjusted to the age, sex and physique of the worker and to the general working environment—can substantially reduce back injuries at the workplace, says George Kliesch, Director of the ILO's Working Conditions and Environment Department. It can also save hundreds of millions of dollars in compensation payments as well as prolonged suffering for the victims.

Programme to bring Hill Areas Under Cultivation

1011. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has embarked upon an ambitious programme of bringing hill areas under cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the environmentalists are opposed to this programme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Union Government propose to give any financial assistance to the State Government to implement their programme to develop farming in hill areas having tribal population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Construction of Air Strip at Agati Airport (Lakshadweep)

1012. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in constructing an air strip on Agati Island in the Lakshadweep;

(b) whether some of the ships carrying earth to the Island got drowned in the sea; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the loss incurred thereby?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Rs. 3.19 crores upto January, 1988.

(b) and (c)/ Yes, Sir. Three mechanised sailing vessels each carrying approx 250 MTs of construction materials like stone aggregates, timber, cement and soil, got drowned at Mangalore shore and near Agati Island to highly adverse weather during November/December, 1987. Approximate cost of the materials lost is Rs. 7.00 lakhs. There is, however, no loss to the project since the entire transportation activity is carrying an insurance cover.

Construction of Rural Houses

1013. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO provides 50 per cent contribution towards the anticipated cost of Rs. 6,000 of a rural house;

(b) if so, the number of houses actually constructed within Rs. 6,000 till date in micro habitats having basic amenities of drinking water, sanitation and drainage;

(c) the targets fixed for construction of such Rs. 6,000 rural houses during the current and coming years; and

(d) whether in view of rising prices, HUDCO propose to raise the contribution; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to reports received by HUDCO from the borrowing agencies who are the executing agency a total of 934174 such houses have been completed as on 31.1.1988.

(c) The target for sanctioning EWS Rural Housing Schemes in the current year is Rs. 53.25 crores. But no specific target has been fixed for sanctioning rural houses for the Economically Weaker Sections with a cost ceiling of Rs. 6,000/- each. However, 15% of funds of the HUDCO of each year is earmarked for EWS rural houses.

(d) No, Sir. The financing terms of HUDCO are decided by the Government and the existing terms have been fixed only in December, 1985. Government has also set up a standing Empowered Committee to review and decide modifications to the financial terms of HUDCO to meet special requirements arising from time to time.

Further, as per the existing provisions for the E.W.S. Rural Landless labourers two schemes are under implementation with ceiling cost of Rs. 6,000/- and Rs. 10,000/-, with 50% loan assistance from the HUDCO. If in certain areas or regions, the ceiling cost is exceeding Rs. 6,000/- it can be accommodated within the ceiling limits of Rs. 10,000/- as per the choice and affordability of the beneficiary.

Savings in Expenditure Incurred by Ministry

1014. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on domestic and foreign official tours (separately), overtime petrol and other non-planned items of expenditure in each of the last three years in his Ministry;

(b) the details of savings effected under these heads in 1987-88 so far consequent to the issue of instructions regarding austerity measures in the context of the drought situation in the country;

(c) whether the targets fixed for savings had been achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the targeted savings?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Details of expenditure in the Ministry of I&B proper in the last three years are given in the statement below.

(b) A saving of Rs. 90,000/- has been effected under domestic and foreign tours so far.

(c) Yes, Sir. The expenditure is being incurred within the ceilings fixed.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Details of expenditure incurred by 'Ministry of Information & Broadcasting proper on domestic/foreign official tours, overtime, petrol & other non-plan items of expenditure during last three years'

(Rs. in thousands)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Domestic tours	4,24	4,22	3,92
2. Foreign tours	4,61	4,86	3,04
3. Over-time	3,43	3,64	3,59
4. Petrol	1,22	1,42	1,34
5. <i>Other non-plan items</i>			
Staff Car	0,48	2,12	2,15
Telephones	7,30	9,60	10,16
Stationery	2,99	2,37	4,43
Hot & Cold	0,62	2,17	3,09
Postage & Telegrams	2,91	1,83	1,64
Typewriters	0,67	1,68	1,60
Maintenance of Scooter/Cycle	0,05	0 03	0,09
Cartage & Mazdoor charges	0,39	0,48	0,53
Duplicating Machine	0,02	0,02	0,02
Furniture	1,34	1,05	3,18
Sundries	1,18	1,15	1 15
Micro-processor	—	—	7,13
Newspapers & Periodicals	0,79	0,85	1,03
Conveyance charges	0,48	0,53	0,90
Liveries	0,28	0,26	0,30
Misc.	1,23	2,88	1,94
Sub Total of S. No. 5	20,73	26,08	40,28
6. <i>Publications</i>	1,01	1,90	0,98
2. <i>Hospitality Expenses</i>	3,91	3,13	3,27
8. <i>Grants-in-Aid</i>	1,99	2,02	2,67
9. <i>Advisory Committee</i>	0,23	0,17	—

Telecast of Film "Gandhi"

1015. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports to the effect that the telecast of film "Gandhi" in English on 30 January, 1988 in the National Programme was messed up by not telecasting the movie in proper sequence for more than half-an-hour.

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the investigation and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The sequence of reels was mixed up during the transfer of the film, for the purpose of telecast, to video leading to part of the televised film not being in sequence.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Suitable disciplinary action under the relevant Service Rules has been taken against the concerned persons.

Strike in Manufacturing Units

1016. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain suggestions to take preventive steps in the event of strike call by workers in the manufacturing units;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the All India Manufacturers Organisation (AIMO); and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Administration at a meeting the Regional

Board of the AIMO had with the Labour Commissioner on 16.1.88, some members while referring to the incidence of violence in industrial relations suggested that adequate steps be taken to prevent strike well in time before the situation took a turn towards violence. The Labour Commissioner informed the meeting that the Administration had been taking timely steps to prevent strikes through mediation and conciliation besides increasing the number of Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts to ensure expeditious settlement of industrial disputes.

Rural Development Programmes in West Bengal

1017. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of West Bengal received 'A' certificate for the rural development programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Full information on the subject is not readily available. The same will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Loss Due to Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh

1018. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of extensive damage caused by cyclone off Andhra Pradesh coast; and

(b) if so, the Central assistance provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATION OF THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 10.96 crores has been approved for relief measures in the wake of the cyclone of October-November, 1987 in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land by DDA

1019. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages of Delhi where land was acquired by DDA during the past ten years and the rate at which compensation was paid to the farmers;

(b) whether many farmers have not been given the compensation so far on the plea that "the time limit for it had expired";

(c) whether keeping in view the fact that inherited properties do not have any clear title, Government propose to remove the difficulties of such farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Land in 143 villages was acquired during the last 10 years for the Planned Development of Delhi. The market value of the agricultural land assessed by the Land/Acquisition collectors varies from Rs. 270 to 37,000/- per bigha.

(b) No time limit for payment of the compensation is given in the Land Acquisition Act.

(c) and (d) The inherited property can be transferred in the name of legal heirs and no cases of such a difficulty have been brought to the notice of Delhi Administration.

(e) Does not arise.

Improvement of Ravine Land in Rajasthan

1020. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ravine soil erosion and uneven land are the reasons of dacoit menace in Rajasthan and whether this land can be improved for forestry and cultivation;

(b) the assistance provided by Union Government to the Government of Rajasthan for the development of ravine land and the names of the districts in which this programme is proposed to be implemented; and

(c) whether Chittorgarh district has also been included in this programme where the ravine land of Kundal area can be made cultivable by levelling it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Research investigations into the causes of dacoity problem show that it is difficult to fit the phenomenon into any one of the known theoretical moulds of either criminality or poverty. The excellent cover provided by the ravinous terrain, however, is considered to be one of the factors strengthening the menace of dacoity in Rajasthan. Depending upon depth, the ravines can be rendered productive for cultivation, afforestation etc. purposes by adopting appropriate reclamation measures.

(b) The ravine reclamation programme is being implemented by the Government of Rajasthan from the current year with 100% Central assistance in the districts of Kota, Bundi, Sawai-Madhopur, Dholpur and Bharatpur. An amount of Rs. 204.375 lakhs has been released during 1987-88 as

Central assistance to the State Plan of Rajasthan for implementing this programme.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

**Scheme for Attraction of Tourist Centres
In Rajasthan**

1021. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government scheme to make tourist centres in Rajasthan more attractive;

(b) the steps Government contemplate

to bring Chittorgarh Fort on the world map of tourism;

(c) whether there is a proposal for flood lighting the Chittorgarh Fort and for mounting sound and light programme for lively display of history of valiant men and women; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce Vayudoot Services for these places to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) With a view to strengthening tourism infrastructure in Rajasthan, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans so far:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released
<i>VI Plan</i>			
1.	Development of Gadisar Tank and Sunset Point	3.78	3.40
2.	Boats at Ramgarh Lake, Jaipur	2.09	2.09
3.	Expansion of Moomal Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer	10.50	10.50
4.	Midway facilities at Pokaran	9.74	5.00
5.	Floodlighting of Mehrangarh Fort	5.89	5.29
6.	Forest Lodge at Ranthambore	16.52	15.00
7.	Expansion of Tourist Bungalow at Ranakpur	8.38	4.50
8.	Desert National Park at Jaisalmer	15.51	8.00
<i>VII Plan</i>			
1.	Improvement and modernisation of Indra Ghat and Karni Ghat at Pushkar	12.99	7.00
2.	Introduction of Camel Safari in Thar Desert	7.20	4.00
3.	Construction of Careteria at Tal Vriksha near Alwar	5.93	4.00
4.	Provision of Mini Buses/Jeeps for Alwar, Ranthambore and Bharatpur Sanctuaries	4.77	4.29

(b) and (c). The Ministry provides financial assistance to States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. A proposal has been received from the Government of Rajasthan for floodlighting of Chittorgarh Fort. The proposal has been approved in principle but financial sanction will be issued only after requisite information is received from the State Government and permission obtained from the Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) Vayudoot is already operating services to Kota, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur in the State of Rajasthan and has plans to airlink Abu Road, Ajmer, Alwar and Ganganagar during the current plan period subject to availability of necessary infrastructure facility and aircraft capacity. However, Vayudoot has no plan at present to air link Chittorgarh.

[Translation]

Setting up of New Television Transmitters

1022. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present scheme to set up new television transmitters has been affected due to paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to mobilise additional resources therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Allotment of MIG Flats

1023. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many MIG flats were allotted to the registrants under the New Pattern (HUDCO) Scheme, 1979 during 1987 and how many registrants of MIG flats are yet to be allotted flats; and

(b) how many MIG flats are under construction and will be allotted and given possession of during 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Number of flats allotted to MIG registrants of New Pattern Scheme 1979 during 1987 : 4840

Number of balance registrants under MIG category: 30486

(b) The total number of MIG flats under construction in DDA is 8469. As soon as the flats are completed, the same will be allotted immediately and possession letters of flats will be issued after the individual allottees complete the requisite formalities.

Labour Courts in States

1024. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the states which have set up labour courts;

(b) the number of labour courts functioning in Orissa;

(c) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Union Government to issue the necessary notification vesting powers with presiding officers of the labour courts set up in that state; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Information is given in the Statement below.

(b) According to information received from the Government of Orissa on 11.9.87 there is one industrial tribunal and three labour courts functioning in that State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The third proviso to Section 10 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 inserted through the I.D. (Amendment) Act, 1982, has empowered the Central Government to refer cases in the Central Sphere to the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts set up by the State Govts. In reply to a reference by the Govt. of Orissa the position has been clarified to them.

STATEMENT

According to the information available the following State Governments have set up Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Goa
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. karnataka
8. Kerala
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Maharashtra
11. Meghalaya

12. Manipur
13. Orissa
14. Punjab
15. Tamil Nadu
16. Tripura
17. Uttar Pradesh
18. West Bengal

In respect of States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Sikkim the information is not readily available and is being collected.

Bombay Development Schemes

1025. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have submitted detailed schemes and projects for utilising Prime Minister's Rs. 100 crores grant for development of Bombay city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount paid to Maharashtra out of Rs. 100 crores grant till the end of January, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have proposed to take up three broad categories of schemes viz,

(i) Slum Upgradation Scheme	Rs. 22 crores
(ii) Dharavi Development	Rs. 37 crores
(iii) Urban Renewal & Reconstruction in Bombay	Rs. 41 crores
	Rs. 100 crores

(c) Rs. 15 crores.

Industry Status to Construction Activity

1026. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision not to award industry status to construction activity; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided to drop the proposal for declaring housing as an 'industry' for the time-being, keeping in view the sizeable concessions presently available for construction activities in the Income-tax Act, the various Direct Tax Laws and the incentives inherent in the liberalised Depreciation Rules.

National Housing Policy

1027. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a comprehensive draft National Housing Policy has been formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which it will be finalised and the specific measures taken or proposed to provide cheap housing for the urban poor, slum dwellers and rural landless labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The draft of a comprehensive National Housing Policy is under formulation and will be finalised as soon as possible

(c) and (d). The preliminary drafts of the National Housing Policy prepared for eliciting suggestions and reactions for their further processing were widely circulated to a large number of institutions and experts and also discussed in several forums including the Consultative Committee of Parliament for this Ministry and the Conference of Housing Ministers of State and Union Territories. The needs of the urban poor, slum dwellers and rural landless labourers are being taken into consideration in the draft housing policy. As soon as the draft is finalised it will be placed before Parliament for consideration.

Panchayat Elections

1028. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of States where panchayat elections are due and for how long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

States/UTs where elections to Panchayati Raj institutions are due and the year from which they are due

1 Andhra Pradesh	The Elections to Village Panchayats are due since 1986.
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Election to all the tiers of Panchayati Raj in State are due since 1986.

3. Assam	Elections to all the tiers are due since 1983.
4. Bihar	Elections to all the tiers of Panchayati Raj in the States are due since 1983.
5. Himachal Pradesh	Elections to Panchayat Samitis & Zila Parishad are due in the State since 1979 & 1981 respectively.
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Elections to Village Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis are due since 1985.
7. Maharashtra	Election to Panchayat Samitis & Zila Parishads are due in the State since 1985.
8. Punjab	Elections to Panchayat Samitis & Zila Parishads are due since 1980.
9. Rajasthan	Elections to all the three tiers of Panchayati Raj in the State are due since 1984 & 1985.
10. Uttar Pradesh	Elections to Village Panchayats in the State are due since 1987.
11. Delhi	Elections to Village Panchayat due from 1986.

There is no Panchayati Raj system in the State of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Union Territory of Lakshadweep, while it has been recently introduced in Pondicherry and elections are yet to be held.

**Computerised air booking at IA office,
Bangalore**

1029. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether computerised air booking system has been introduced at Indian Airlines office at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the total amount spent for the purchase of the computers;

(c) whether Government are aware that the present computerised system is not functioning satisfactorily; and

(d) if so, the action taken to improve its working?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no computer at Bangalore. Only Data Communication (Terminals and TPUs) are installed which are connected to the main computer at Delhi through P & T channels. The cost of this equipment is approx. Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) The up-time of computer system at Bangalore has quite satisfactory and no major down-time has occurred.

(d) Does not arise.

**Vayudoot Service for Mahboobnagar
Andhra Pradesh**

1030. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahboobnagar is proposed to be airlinked by Vayudoot Service; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Drought in Andhra Pradesh

1031. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought situation in Andhra Pradesh has further worsened due to failure of winter rains in the State.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Union Government to provide more drought relief to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Wage Board for Working Journalists

1032. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Wage Board for journalists and non-journalists which was to be presented to Government has been delayed further;

(b) if so, the details together with reasons thereof;

(c) the time by which the report is expected to be finalised; and

(d) whether another instalment of interim relief will be given, pending finalisation of the report, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Present, extended, term of the Wage Board for Working Journalists and Wage Board for Non-working Journalist Newspaper Employees is up to 31.3.1988. Both the Wage Boards were set up in July 1985 for reporting within a period of one year. This period has been extended from time to time.

(b) and (c). According to the Wage Boards, the final submissions by the employers' and employees' organisations will yet take time. After they conclude their submission and furnish replies to questions put to them, and after experts have been heard (regarding whose examination the Boards have yet to take a decision), Wage Boards would sit continuously and keeping in view the present stage of work, Wage Boards have estimated that the report is likely to be finalised only by 31 August 1988.

(d) No, Sir, since the report is likely to be finalised in the near future.

Shortage of Drinking Water

1033. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of drinking water in rural and urban areas in the country during the winter season;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to meet the situation during the ensuing summer season;

(c) the States which are adversely affected by the shortage of drinking water; and

(d) the details of financial assistance and other techniques proposed to be provided to the States to meet the situation during summer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY).

(a) to (d): Due to failure of monsoon during the year 1987, 265 districts in 15 States involving 54,310 villages were affected by drinking water scarcity. The Government of India have already approved ceilings of expenditure amounting to Rs. 128.499 crores for rural and Rs. 98.972 crores for urban drinking water supply as Central assistance to the drought hit states. It includes an amount of Rs. 25.39 crores for rural and Rs. 7.474 crores for urban drinking water supply for the period from April, 1988 to June, 1988 for the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. In addition, an amount of Rs. 16.678 crores has also been approved to these States for purchase of rigs and other drilling equipments.

The Government of India have also allocated an amount of Rs. 18.50 crores for

areas covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP) in 5 drought affected States of J&K, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat for providing permanent source of drinking water in addition to the normal assistance provided to these States under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. An additional amount of Rs. 44.91 crores has also been released to 11 drought affected States under the normal programme of ARWSP. A Statement showing State-wise break up of ceiling of expenditure, amounts sanctioned for purchase of rigs, amount allocated for DDP areas and additional amount released for the 11 States is given below.

As a result of the above measures, except in a few pockets in Gujarat and Rajasthan the drinking water supply position in the affected States is within control.

STATEMENT

(Amount—Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Ceilings of Expenditure icul. Ad-Hoc Assistance Approved by Govt.				Additional allocation for DDP Areas	Additional releases under ARWSP
		Rural	Urban	Rig	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.710	3.390	0.430	12.530	—	1.79
2.	Gujarat	27.073	26.700	1.660	55.433	1.29	7.00
3.	Haryana	3.900	1.250	0.700	5.850	4.07	1.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.190	0.500	0.000	1.690	0.11	6.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.405	0.620	0.300	2.325	0.15	2.00
6.	Karnataka	4.430	2.905	0.330	7.665	—	—
7.	Kerala	7.640	3.300	0.230	11.170	—	3.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11.080	5.280	2.170	18.530	—	6.00
9.	Maharashtra	9.435	0.373	1.720	11.528	—	6.00
10.	Nagaland	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	—	0
11.	Orissa	3.000	0.850	1.630	5.480	—	2.40
12.	Punjab	4.500	1.000	0.700	6.200	—	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Rajasthan	30.836	40.854	4.828	76.518	12.88	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	5.600	7.110	1.450	14.160	—	7.72
15.	Uttar Pradesh	8.700	4.840	0.530	14.070	—	—
Total:—		128.499	98.972	16.678	244.149	18.50	44.91

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants

1034. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have given opinion to set up some large fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, what kind of fertiliser plants are proposed to be set up and in which parts of the country; and

(c) the details of the suggestions given by the experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Study Group under the Chairmanship of the Chief Consultant, Planning Commission, has suggested the establishment of 4-5 new nitrogenous fertilizer plants of 1350 tonnes per day ammonia with matching urea capacity during VIII Plan in the Northern region. No. specific locations have been suggested by the Study Group.

(c) The Study Group has suggested that the locations as well as schedule of implementation of the new plants which are essentially meant to cater to the increased requirements during VIII Plan period may be determined at appropriate time keeping in view the rate of growth in consumption, area-wise demand-supply balance, the cost of transportation to areas within Northern region and availability of adequate water resources. The Study Group also emphasized that gas should remain preferred feedstock for nitrogenous fertilizers and in the event of discovery of gas in future, the new plants should, to the extent possible, be based on gas. If gas is not available, new plants may have to be based on liquid condensate fractions from gas or naphtha. There should, however, be provision for new plants to switch over from

naphtha to gas if gas becomes available subsequently.

Filmotsav at Trivandrum

1035. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Filmotsav held at Trivandrum recently, as distinct from the Film Festivals held in India in previous years;

(b) the details of prizes won by the Indian films at the festival; and

(c) the impact of the Filmotsav on Indian film industry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The distinct features of the Filmotsav '88 included screenings of films from Central Asia, a section on Malayalam Cinema, and two special homage section on late Shri M.G. Ramachandran and late Shri John Abraham. The Documentary Section focussed on "Apartheid and Nuclear Question". In addition, there were special screenings of selected films made by students of the Film & Television Institute of India.

(b) This Festival was non-competitive in nature and, therefore, no prizes were awarded.

(c) Film Festivals are organised *inter alia*, to expose domestic film makers to the best of cinema from all over the world. Film-Festivals also provide an opportunity to project Indian films abroad. Filmotsav '88 has also contributed towards these aims.

Shifting Cultivation

1036. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attention has been paid

to the evolution of a suitable strategy for growing alternate crops in case of failure or inordinate delay in rains, so essential for sowing and growing the crops;

(b) if so, the outline and nature thereof including the steps taken in this regard during the past three years and the current financial year; and

(c) if not, whether such a strategy would be evolved in view of the serious and recurring droughts faced by the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Strategies for both irrigated and rainfed farming situations covering alternate crops, varieties, inter-cropping, water harvesting and suitable package of practices including manurial requirements, plant protection etc., for crop production have been suggested.

The complete information was brought out in a publication and the information shared with the State Departments of Agriculture, State Agricultural Universities, Agricultural Production Commissioners, etc.

(c) Question does not arise.

Pilot Projects for Rice

1037. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Rice Pilot Projects have been taken up in the country in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof and the names of the Pilot Projects State-wise, taken up during each year of the Plan alongwith the programme for the remaining years of the Plan;

(c) whether the results of the Projects taken up in the first and second years of the Plan have since been analysed and the benefits assessed; and

(d) if so, a brief outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir, a Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme is being implemented in the Eastern States during the Seventh Plan.

(b) (i) The main objective of the programme is to bring substantial increase in production and productivity of rice in the Eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where the area under rice is sizeable but the productivity is low.

(ii) The programme was implemented in selected blocks in the above named six States during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. The programme is to continue in these States during the remaining two years of the Seventh Plan period.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The production and productivity of rice in the Eastern States have gone up during 1985-86 and 1986-87 as compared to the base year of 1984-85.

Creation of CD Blocks

1038. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 910 on 29 July, 1985 regarding creation of CD Blocks and state:

(a) the number of CD Blocks sought to be created by each of the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam, who had approached the Union Government for additional blocks;

(b) whether these or any other States

have since created additional CD Blocks and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the exact number of blocks in each State/Union Territory as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh approached the Union Government for creation of additional 5 blocks and 8 blocks respectively. The Government of Assam did not make any such proposal. Creation of additional blocks is a subject within the jurisdiction of the State/U.T. Governments and to approval of Union Govt. is required. No special

financial assistance is provided the Government of India for creation of new blocks. During the Sixth Plan, allocations under the Integrated Rural Development Programme were made to the states on the basis of number of blocks. In order to get IRDP allocations for new blocks, proposals for recognition of newly created/proposed blocks were received in this Department. The system of allocation for this programme in the Seventh Plan has now been changed in favour of a formula of selectivity on the basis of incidence of poverty. In view of this it is no longer necessary for State Governments to seek recognition of blocks from this Department.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

No. of new blocks created during the Seventh Plan period and the total number of blocks as on date

Sl. No.	State	New blocks created in 7th Plan	CD Blocks as on date
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	330
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	48
3.	Assam	—	135
4.	Bihar	2	589
5.	Goa	—	10
6.	Gujarat	—	250
7.	Haryana	1	99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	69
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	119
10.	Karnataka	—	175
11.	Kerala	—	151
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	285
13.	Maharashtra	—	298

1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	1	30
15.	Meghalaya	—	30
16.	Mizoram	—	20
17.	Nagaland	4	25
18.	Orissa	—	314
19.	Punjab	—	118
20.	Rajasthan	1	237
21.	Sikkim	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	6	385
23.	Tripura	—	17 + 1 Sub Block
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	895
25.	West Bengal	—	341
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	5
27.	Chandigarh	—	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1
29.	Daman & Diu	—	2
30.	Delhi	—	5
31.	Lakshadweep Admn.	—	5
32.	Pondicherry	—	4

Shifting Cultivation

1039. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the change in the cyclic pattern of seasons and the shift in climate and weather conditions including the late and untimely onset of rains including monsoon in various parts of the country and the effect of these changes on agricultural/horticultural operations;

(b) if so, whether any alternative strategies for the sowing of crops, growth of vegetables and fruits have been evolved so as to suit the changing conditions and shift in the cyclic pattern of seasons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether such strategies would be evolved to suit the changing conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. Analysis of pattern of seasons over the past 100 years does not show any long term change or shift in the climate of the country. Random short term variations over the average pattern of climate do occur from one year to another. Also no long term change or shift is noticed in the pattern of monsoon season and its onset over various parts of the country.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

TV Transmitters set up

1040. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of television transmitters functioning at present in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of television transmitters

established during 1985-86 and 1986-87. State-wise;

(c) the number of low power and very low power transmitters established during the above period; and

(d) the area covered at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The number of TV transmitters functioning at present in the country, State and Union Territory-wise is given in the statement-I below.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given in the Statement-II below.

(d) The estimated percentage area covered by TV service at present in each State/Union Territory is given in the Statement-III below.

STATEMENT-I

State	No. of TV transmitters functioning at present
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	17
2. Assam	7
3. Arunachal Pradesh	2
4. Bihar	11
5. Goa	1
6. Gujarat	14
7. Haryana	2
8. Himachal Pradesh	5
9. Jammu and Kashmir	5
10. Kerala	5
11. Karnataka	17

1	2
12. Madhya Pradesh	20
13. Meghalaya	3
14. Manarashtra	26
15. Manipur	2
16. Mizoram	1
17. Nagaland	1
18. Orissa	9
19. Punjab	4
20. Rajasthan	15
21. Sikkim	1
22. Tamil Nadu	10
23. Tripura	1
24. Uttar Pradesh	30
25. West Bengal	10
<i>Union Territory</i>	
1. Delhi	1
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
3. Daman & Diu	1
4. Pondicherry	1
5. Lakshadweep Islands	5
229	

In addition to the above, 3 TV transmitters are functioning one each at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta for second channel service.

STATEMENT-II

TV Transmitters set up during 1985-86 & 1986-87

HPT— High Power Transmitter
 LPT— Low Power Transmitter
 VLPT— Very Low Power Transmitter

State	1985-86		(1986-87)		
	HPTs	LPTs	HPTs	LPTs	VLPTs
Assam	—	1	—	1—	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1	1	—
Bihar	—	1	—	1	—
Gujarat	1	—	—	1	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	—
Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	3	—
Kerala	1	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	3	—	2	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	1	—
Manipur	—	1	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—	1	—
Punjab	1	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	1	1
Tamil Nadu	—	1	—	—	—
Tripura	—	—	1	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	1	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	1	—
Lakshadweep Islands (Union Territory)	—	—	—	—	2
	5	7	2	15	3

STATEMENT-III

S. State		Approximate % Area Coverage
No.		
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.5
3.	Assam	57.1
4.	Bihar	71.2
5.	Goa	100.0
6.	Gujarat	57.3
7.	Haryana	95.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.3
10.	Karnataka	38.8
11.	Kerala	72.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	33.2
13.	Maharashtra	38.8
14.	Manipur	30.4
15.	Meghalaya	26.7
16.	Mizoram	9.5
17.	Nagaland	26.5
18.	Orissa	40.8
19.	Punjab	99.0
20.	Rajasthan	25.3
21.	Tamil Nadu	86.9
22.	Sikkim	28.1
23.	Tripura	93.3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	72.5

1	2	3
25.	West Bengal	94.3
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.6
2.	Chandigarh	99.0
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
4.	Delhi	100.0
5.	Daman & Diu	
	(a) Daman	100.0
	(b) Diu	—
6.	Pondicherry	
	(a) Pondicherry	100.0
	(b) Mahe	—
	(c) Yanam	—
	(d) Karaikal	—
7.	Lakshadweep Islands	70.0

Suggestion by Planning Commission to Increase Foodgrains Production

1041. SHRI R M BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission have made some suggestions to Agriculture Ministry for imparting momentum to the agricultural sector which has suffered a lot in the wake of the drought and stagnating growth; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: (a) Planning Commission have given some views and suggestions, by way of Mid-Term Appraisal of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, to increase the production in the agricultural sector specially of foodgrains.

(b) Some of the views and suggestions of the planning Commission are: agricultural planning based on agro-climatic zones, development of additional irrigation potential, timely supply of necessary inputs, supply of high yielding varieties of seeds, availability and supply of fertilisers and credit at district level, etc.

Action has been taken to follow these suggestions while implementing the production programme in the remaining years of the Seventh Plan.

Setting up of TV Relay Centres in U.P. and M.P.

1042. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) the number of T.V. relay centres proposed to be commissioned in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the current year; and

(b) whether Vidisha and Sagar in Madhya Pradesh are included in 1987-88 programme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) While Doordarshan has already installed and commissioned into service five transmitters in Uttar Pradesh and four in Madhya Pradesh so far during 1987-88, three more transmitters in Uttar Pradesh and five more in Madhya Pradesh are expected to be set up during the remaining part of the current financial year.

(b) No Sir. While a 100 W TV transmitter has been functioning at Sagar since September, 1984 TV service in the district is expected to further improve when the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Jabalpur (in replacement of the existing low power transmitter) is commissioned into service. Similarly, substantial parts of Vidisha district are already receiving TV service from the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Bhopal.

Amendment to the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972

1043. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against those unscrupulous persons who are executing general power of attorney authorising the attorney to mortgage/sell property in Delhi/New Delhi on the basis of such documents which do not confer any legal title to the property;

(b) whether the relevant provisions of the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 are proposed to be amended;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed amendments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Question of amending the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 to curb such practices is under consideration of the Government.

Telecast of Regional Programmes in Hindi Speaking Areas

1044. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to telecast regional programmes by T.V. relay centres in Hindi speaking areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi has already started telecasting at 5.50 p.m. regional language programme of a duration of 20-25 minutes on five days a week, Monday through Friday. This programme is also carried by relay transmitters linked with Delhi, irrespective of the fact whether they are situated in Hindi speaking area or not.

Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

1045. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has been fully constituted by including non-official members; and

(b) if so, the names of the agriculturists who have been appointed on the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The appointment of official and non-official members on the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is under consideration.

Production of Rabi Crops

1046. DR.B.L.SHAILESH:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESWARI:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:
SHRI H.N.NANJEGOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the impact of failure of winter rains on the rabi crops and the likely fall in foodgrains production as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the target of rabi crops production is expected to be achieved; and

(d) if not, the estimated shortfall in production of foodgrains, oilseeds etc. and how it is proposed to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) It is too early to make an assesment of the rabi crops prospects as the crops are yet to be harvested in most of the States.

(c) and (d). Absence of winter rain was causing concern. The rains during the last fortnight considerably brightened the crop prospects and it is expected that the weather remaining favourable in rest of the season, the targets might be achieved. The Government is, however, keeping a close watch on the situation and keeping open

the option to import, when considered necessary.

Merger of NREP and RLEGP

1047. DR.B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking a fresh look at some of the special employment generation programmes viz., merger of Rural Landless Employment Generation Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme with a view to impart greater cohesion to these programmes and prevent wastage;

(b) whether any sample Studies have been made to find out certain negative features of the RLEGP and NREP in view of the programme objectives and implementation thereof being by and large similar; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the proposed merger of these programmes, the anticipated outlay involved and the targets set for generating self-employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Continuous monitoring of implementation of National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is done to achieve qualitative improvement in programme content and implementation. No decision so far has been taken to merge the two programmes.

(b) Evaluation studies under the programme have been conducted in a number of States. None of the evaluation study reports contain any recommendation in regard to merger of NREP and RLEGP.

(c) The question does not arise.

Allotment of land to Group Housing Societies

1048. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN
MOHANTY:
SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from Group Housing Societies pending for allotment of land;

(b) how many such societies are being provided with land by the end of 1987-88 and the details thereof;

(c) how many societies have asked for land in North, South, East and West Delhi, respectively; and

(d) how much land has been acquired, developed and allotted to these societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). 1,260 new Co-operative Group Housing Societies registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi have been sponsored by him to the DDA for allotment of land. 61 Societies have requested for allotment of land in North, South, East & West Delhi as indicated below:—

North Delhi	7
South Delhi 43
East Delhi 5
West Delhi 6
	61

About 4,600 acres of land have been acquired in Papankala Complex in South-West Delhi. A scheme for the allotment of land is being formulated by the DDA in consultation with the other concerned Agencies like DESU, WS & SDU, etc. As soon as the scheme is finalised, applica-

tions for the allotment of land from such Societies will be invited through an advertisement in the press and the land will be developed and allotted to them.

Labour Intensive work in Drought Affected Areas

1049. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the financial assistance provided and released to Orissa for labour intensive work in the drought affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 32.00 crores has been approved for creation of employment generation works in the drought affected areas of Orissa in the wake of Post-monsoon drought of 1987. On the basis of expenditure reported by the State Government in different sectors, an amount of Rs. 3.03 crores has been so far released to the State Government.

Supply of Foodgrains for Labour Intensive Works to Orissa

1050. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains were supplied to Orissa to fight drought condition in the State;

(b) if so, the quantity allotted and released; and

(c) the rate at which the foodgrains were supplied to the labour engaged in relief work and the quantity of foodgrains utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Biological Control of Sugarcane Pests

1051. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether biological control of sugarcane pests has been developed;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to use this extensively;

(c) whether special research is being conducted into biological pest control in view of the dangers of chemical pesticides; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the associated hazards in the use of chemical pesticides, the thrust lately in research has been for development of integrated approach for the management of crop pests employing cultural, mechanical, biological as well as very selective and need based use of chemical pesticides.

In the case of sugarcane pests, special emphasis has been given for use of bio-control agents under the aegis of an All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control of Crop pests and weeds. The Sugarcane pests on which research for their management through bio-control agents is being carried out are top & stalk borers, pyrilla and scale insects, shoot and internode borers and Gurudas-pur borer. The main centres of this activity are the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow; Sugarcane breeding Institute, Coimbatore; Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad; and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

Transfer of Airports Modernisation Programme to IAAI

1052. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rs. 200 crore scheme to update airports is constrained by lack of funds with the National Airports Authority;

(b) if so, whether the International Airports Authority of India would be given that job; and

(c) whether there are any plans under this scheme to improve airports in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Implementation of Rural Housing Plan

1053. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union and State Governments continue to accord a very low priority to rural housing;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to implement the rural housing plan effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Union Government accords sufficient priority to Rural Housing. This is evident from the fact that for the scheme of the Allotment of House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance to Rural Landless

Workers, as against an allocation of Rs. 354 crores during the 6th Plan, Rs. 577 crores, has been made during the 7th Plan. Besides, Indira Awas Yojana has also been launched in the Central Sector as part of the RLEGP from 1985-86 and outlays for which are provided on year to year basis. In addition, HUDCO also sanctions loans for rural housing schemes.

(c) With the setting up of National Housing Bank, more funds are likely to be made available for the Rural Housing. Besides, the draft National Housing Policy also lays emphasis on Rural Housing.

Time Allotted to Regional Programmes

1054. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken/ proposed to take steps to increase the time allotted for regional language programmes on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details of the time allotted or proposed to be allotted for Malayalam Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). All Kendras having Programme Production facilities telecast programmes in regional languages till the commencement of the National Programme at 8.40 p.m. The quantum of regional telecast before the commencement of National Programme varies in respect of various Kendras depending on the quantum of production facilities available with each Kendra. Trivandrum Kendra is presently producing and putting out programme in Malayalam for a duration of one hour approximately on six days in a week. Due to constraint on resources and man-power it has not been possible to increase the duration of telecast of regional programmes at various Kendras. However, regional language programmes of a duration of 20-25 minutes,

which includes Malayalam programmes also are telecast on 5 days in a week, Monday to Friday from Delhi which are also relayed by all the transmitters linked with Delhi.

Development of Coconut Cultivation in Kerala

1055. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted any project for development of coconut cultivation in the State and requested for financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). A Project Report for development of coconut in Kerala has been submitted to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) by the State Government. The estimated project cost is Rs. 82.00 crores. The project has five sub-projects namely, two oil mills one each at Trivandrum and Calicut and one oil mill along with solvent extraction plant and refinery for Rs. 45.20 crores, cost of facilities to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for Rs. 3.54 crores, Share Capital to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for Rs. 18.00 crores, Cooperative Development & Input Services for Rs. 8.20 crores, Training Inputs for Rs. 1.00 crore and Product Diversification for Rs. 6.00 crores. The project is sought to be implemented with the aid of EEC, NCDC, EEC, Kerala Government and beneficiary cooperatives will contribute to the funding of the project. The project period is for 5 years from 1987-88 to 1991-92. NCDC approved the project for Rs. 82.00 crores. In anticipation of the agreement to be entered into between EEC and Government of India, NCDC has

sanctioned the sub-project at Trivandrum for implementation at a cost of Rs. 23.44 crores with NCDC's share of assistance of Rs. 17.52 crores.

Delays/Cancellation of Domestic Flights

1056. SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Airlines' domestic flights delayed/cancelled during 1987-88 so far;

(b) the most common causes for such delays/cancellations;

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that such delays/cancellations do not recur or minimise; and

(d) whether Government have received representations from the public for such delays/cancellations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). During the year 1987-88 (upto January 1988) out of a total of 95,245 take-offs, 24,571 (25.79%) were delayed/cancelled. Out of these delayed/cancelled flights, only 2,031 (2.13%) were delayed/cancelled due to reasons within the control of Indian Airlines and the remaining delays/cancellations were due to reasons beyond the control of the Corporation, such as adverse weather, inadequate airport facilities, consequential reasons, etc.

(c) All delays are monitored regularly with a view to preventing their recurrence without compromising with safety of passengers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Landing of Airbus at the Karipur Airport

1057. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airport under construction at Karipur Calicut, Kerala has provision for landing airbuses;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal for the upgradation of this airport to facilitate airbus landings; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

ESI Facility to Coir and Cashew Workers in Kerala

1058. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether Union Government have received representations from Government of Kerala regarding denial of ESI benefits to the coir and cashew workers;

(b) whether Government propose to extend the benefits of the said social security scheme to the cashew and coir Industries in Kerala by exempting them from the operation of the amended section 47 of the ESI Act, 1948;

(c) if so, when it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The cashew and coir industry in Kerala are covered under the ESI Act and workers in these industries are entitled to medical and cash benefits under the Act. It has, however, been represented that consequent on certain amendments made in the ESI Act in 1984, the casual workers in cashew and coir industry in Kerala have been deprived of sickness and maternity benefit under the Act. This matter had come up before the Corporation at its meeting held in December, 1987 and the Corporation has set up a Sub-Committee to look into the issue.

Central Assistance to Kerala for Drought and Floods

1059. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance sought by the Government of Kerala for drought/flood relief work during 1987

(b) the assistance required for various sectors separately;

(c) whether Union Government have considered the sector-wise requirement while deciding the quantum of assistance; and

(d) whether any part of the assistance was for long-term schemes; if so, the details therefor:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala sought central assistance of Rs. 604.46 crores only for drought relief measures on account of the drought of 1987, as per sector-wise details given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As a part of drought relief assistance, ceilings of expenditure have been approved for creation of new sources of water supply in rural and selected urban areas, augmentation of existing water sources and improvement of delivery system; an amount of Rs. 10.67 crores has been approved for this purpose. A considerable portion of assistance for employment generation may also lead to creation of durable assets. An amount of Rs. 2.75 crores has also been sanctioned for accelerating selected irrigation projects in the State.

STATEMENT

Sector-Wise Details of the Central Assistance Sought by the Government of Kerala

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Item	Assistance sought by the State Government
1	2	3
1	Water Supply	
	(a) Rural	82.70
	(b) Urban	160.00
2.	Agriculture	128.17
3.	Interest subsidy on Agricultural loans	6.00
4.	Irrigation	49.39

1	2	3
5.	Supplementary Nutrition	16.99
6.	Medical and Health Care	9.42
7.	Impact on Tribal and Scheduled Caste Population	11.85
8.	Animal Husbandry	11.90
9.	Fisheries	2.59
10.	Employment Generation	125.65
Total		604.46

[Translation]

Visit of Central Team to Rajasthan

1060. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team visited Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur, the worst drought affected districts of Rajasthan, during the current year, if so, the composition of the team;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the Central team;

(c) the recommendations which were accepted and those which were rejected by Union Government; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The composition of the Central Teams which visited Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur of Rajasthan is given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). Central Teams are sent to the drought affected States for making an

assessment of the requirements of Central assistance for relief measures. The High Level Committee on Relief (HLCR) finalises its recommendations for Central assistance to be approved to the affected States having regard to the report submitted by the Central Teams. In the case of Rajasthan, the Government of India has, on the basis of the recommendations of HLCR, approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 215.46 crores upto 31-3-1988 and Rs. 143.62 crores for the period April-June, 1988 for execution of relief measures such as employment generation works, provision of drinking water, provision of supplementary nutrition, etc.

STATEMENT

Composition of the Central Teams which visited Rajasthan from 19-22 August, 1987 from 11-14 November, 1987 to study the Drought Situation.

19-22 August, 1987

1. Shri Ashok Sinha,
Deputy Secretary,
Department of Women & Child Development.
2. Shri P. Parthasarathy,
Deputy Adviser,
Ministry of Urban Development.
3. Dr. B.S. Mathur,
Deputy Commissioner,
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

4. Shri H.S. Sachdeva,
Senior Analyst (Plan Finance)
Ministry of Finance.

5. Shri S.K. Doshi,
Deputy Director (CGWB).

6. Dr. G. Harpalani,
Regional Director,
Health & Family Welfare.

II. 11-14 November, 1987

1. Dr. P.V. Shenoi,
Additional Secretary,
Department of Agriculture &
Cooperation.

2. Shri M.M. Dutta,
Dy. Advisor,
Department of Rural Development.

3. Shri Onkar Seth,
Joint Director,
Department of Rural Development.

4. Shri J. Sinha,
Dy. Director,
Department of Expenditure,
Ministry of Finance.

Impact of Drought on IRDP

1061. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the impact of this year's and last
year's drought on "Integrated Rural Devel-
opment Programme" in the country;

(b) whether the number of people living
below poverty line has increased in hill and
desert areas of Rajasthan which have been
facing drought conditions for the last four
years and if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether Union Government pro-
posed to formulate any special economic
programme with the help of State Govern-
ment; and

(d) if so, the details of the economic pro-
gramme proposed to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) to (d). The overall achievements under
IRDP remained higher than the targets
during the last three years. In the current
year, 68.73% of the total IRDP allocation
for the year has been utilised till 31st
December, 1987.

Though drought would have adversely
affected the people on the margin of the
poverty line, no assessment of the number
of persons who have gone below the pov-
erty line in hill and desert areas of Rajas-
than due to drought conditions for the last
four years has been made.

A series of steps have however, been
taken, to assist borrowers affected by
drought. Some of the important steps
taken are as under:-

- (1) Credit support for second sowing
or alternative short duration
crops.
- (2) Loans for fodder cultivation,
treating them as crop loans.
- (3) Subsidy for maintenance of cattle
in cattle relief camps run by
Voluntary organisations has
been increased to Rs. 4/-per day
per cattle in severely drought
affected areas of Gujarat and
Rajasthan.
- (4) Degraded wheat is being given
by FCI to Voluntary organisa-
tions running cattle relief camps
at a subsidised rate of 65 paise
per Kg. for use in cattle feed.
- (5) Transportation subsidy as for
fodder on transportation of
degraded wheat to be used by
Voluntary organisations in manu-
facture of cattle feed.
- (6) Conversion of short-term loans
into medium term loans.

- (7) Loans for production of seeds.
- (8) Expeditious disposal of loan applications for minor irrigation, pumpsets etc.
- (9) In the case of farmers affected by drought for three or more years in succession, recovery of principal and interest to be deferred for two years or till the next normal year, if it occurs earlier. No penal interest or compounding of interest on the postponed loans is to be effected. In all other cases in affected area, recovery of instalment due during current year to be extended by one year.
- (10) Grant of consumption loans to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. Limit for consumption loans extended from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.
- (11) Financial support for setting up fair price shops for essential commodities.
- (12) Assisting Voluntary Agencies in producing green fodder for selling in the drought affected areas.
- (13) RBI have issued instructions to Banks to provide supplementary financial assistance with subsidy linkage to IRDP borrowers who are in possession of milch animals for which IRDP loan was availed of, for purchase of fodder for a maximum period of 6 months at the rate of Rs. 4/- per day per animal. The rate of interest for this additional assistance will be 10% i.e. same as for IRDP loans

Facilities to States Treating Tourism as Industry

1062. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided to the States who have declared tourism as an industry;

(b) whether the number of domestic and foreign tourists has increased as a result of these facilities;

(c) whether Government are considering any special schemes keeping in view the geographical situation of the country and increasing transport requirements of the tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) While the Ministry of Tourism undertakes provision of infrastructure and other tourist facilities at places of tourist interest in various States and Union Territories, no separate subsidy/assistance is provided by the Centre to the States who have declared tourism as an industry

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In order to augment transport facilities for tourists, the Ministry has a scheme for grant of loans at concessional rate of interest to approved tourist car operators for purchase of tourist vehicles. In addition, the Ministry has undertaken a scheme of granting 3% interest subsidy on loans obtained direct from public sector banks by approved tourist car operators/Travel Agents/Tour Operators, for purchase of tourist vehicles.

[English]

Modernisation of Four International Airports

1063. SHRI G M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed upgradation and improvement programmes for the four international airports;

(b) the cost involved; and

(c) the time by which the work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to

(c) The major schemes proposed for upgradation and improvement of the four international Airports, their estimated cost and tentative completion dates are as follows:—

	<i>Project</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)</i>	<i>Schedule of completion</i>
1.	New International Terminal Complex, Calcutta Airport	23.12	1991-92
2.	New International Terminal Complex, Madras Airport	17.49	March, 1989
3.	Third Module to the New International Terminal, at Bombay Airport	44.37	1991-92
4.	Modification and expansion of domestic terminal, Bombay Airport	9.70	January, 1991
5.	Upgradation of Air traffic control systems at Bombay and Delhi Airports	195.00	March, 1990

[Translation]

Impact of Shortage of Seeds on Oilseeds output

1064. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments are implementing National Oilseeds Development Project with the assistance of Union Government;

(b) if so, the measures taken to ensure that desired quality/varieties of seeds are made available to these States in time;

(c) whether production of oilseeds has fallen in many States during the Kharif crop 1988 due to non-availability of seeds; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that seeds are made available to States according to their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indents for 'Breeder's seed' are placed with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research/State Agriculture Universities one year ahead of the sowing time so that adequate quantity of breeder's seed is produced for the foundation and certified seed production programmes to be taken up by States Seed Corporation, State Departmental Farms, National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation

(c) and (d). Kharif 88 crop season is yet to commence w.e.f. June-July'88. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has reviewed the seed supply position of various oilseeds crops. Arrangements to meet the seed requirements have been tied up with various seed supply agencies like State Seeds Corporation, National Seeds Corporation, Central States Farm Corporation of India and GROFED etc. Procurement of oilseeds for use as seed after

processing by the farmers during kharif 1988, is also being made.

[English]

Workers Participation in Management

1065. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings where workers' representatives participated in the management of the undertakings;

(b) whether any legislation to give effect to Article 43(a) of the Constitution is under consideration of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) According to the latest information available, there are 96 Central Public Sector Enterprises who have workers participating in Management.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Unemployment Problem

1066. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed registered with the various Employment Exchanges by the end of 1987;

(b) the number of persons provided with employment through Employment Exchanges during 1987; and

(c) the number of industrial workers whose services were retrenched on

account of industries becoming sick or on account of lay-offs in the year 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The number of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, and were on the live registers of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1987 was 302.47 lakhs.

(b) The number of placements effected through the Employment Exchanges during 1987 was 3.34 lakhs.

(c) Information not available.

Housing Schemes for Industrial Workers

1067. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some housing schemes for industrial workers have been undertaken by industrial units employing more than 1,000 workmen;

(b) if so, whether some incentives are provided to the managements which take up and implement housing schemes for industrial workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There is no such scheme at present under implementation at the Central level. However, provisions for assistance to Mine Managements for housing schemes undertaken by them exist under the (a) Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund and (b) the Lime Stone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The Mine Managements are paid subsidy for construction of houses and development of site at the following rates:—

	<i>Type I Housing Scheme</i>	<i>Type II Housing Scheme</i>
Subsidy:	Rs. 10,000/- per house or actual cost of construction whichever is less.	Rs. 20,000/- per house or actual cost of construction whichever is less.

1

2

3

Development Charges:

Rs. 1000/- per house for ordinary areas and Rs. 1500/- per house for black cotton or swelly soil areas or actual cost of development, whichever is less.

Rs. 1500/- per house for ordinary areas and Rs. 2250/- per house for black cotton or swelly soil areas or actual cost of development, whichever is less.

These housing schemes do not stipulate any condition about the number of workmen employed in the establishment.

Telecast of Films selected from Foreign Countries

1068. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the films selected and telecast by Doordarshan often lack social and progressive themes and are devoid of cultural values;

(b) whether selected films from foreign countries were telecast by Doordarshan centres during the year 1987; and

(c) if so, the basis for selecting these films from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The broad criteria for selection of foreign films are as follows:—

- (1) International acclaim/Awards won;
- (2) Thematic value and aesthetic excellence;
- (3) Cinematic value;
- (4) Entertainment value.

All films are approved for telecast by a duly constituted Selection Committee which also includes non-official members.

Import of Foreign Films

1069. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL.

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a new policy for the import of foreign films; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Policy are;

(i) The National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) will continue to be the canalising agency for import of all feature films into the country. Private Indian parties, foreign parties and non-resident Indians (NRIs) can also import films on stipulated conditions.

(ii) Only those films which have won awards in any International Film Festival notified by the Central Government or have participated in official sections of the notified film festivals or have received good reviews in the notified film journals would be eligible for import into India;

- (iii) All feature films proposed to be imported under the Policy will have to be cleared for import by a Film Import Selection Committee of experts appointed by the Central Government.
- (iv) A film proposed to be imported should satisfy the following requirements regarding quality;
 - (a) it should be of aesthetic value;
 - (b) it should be cinematically of a good standard;
 - (c) it should provide clean, healthy entertainment to the audience; and
 - (d) it should not be violative of any guidelines issued by the Government under the Cinematograph Act, 1952.
- (v) The foreign parties wanting to import and distribute on their own, films and video rights of such films are required to enter into an agreement with the National Film Development Corporation. Such an agreement has to have the prior approval of the Central Government

TV Serial 'Tamas'

1070. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TV serial 'Tamas' was produced at the instance of the Doordarshan or it was submitted by the producer in the normal course; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The pro-

posal for the production of the serial film 'Tamas' was submitted by the producer in the normal course in mid'85. Concept approval was given in September '85 and the final production was submitted for approval to Doordarshan by the producers in October '87.

Earnings from Telecast of Advertisements

1071. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the income earned from telecast of advertisements during the period from January to December, 1987 month-wise;

(b) the average expenditure incurred on the telecast of these advertisements and the allied functions connected therewith during the above period, month-wise; and

(c) the criteria for according priority in the matter of telecast of serials; the titles of the serials and the timings for their telecast.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The information is given in the statement-I below.

(b) Expenditure incurred by Doordarshan on transmission of advertisements comprises of operational/maintenance cost, salaries of the staff etc. No separate account is, however, maintained for such expenditure, month-wise.

(c) Time slot for telecast of a serial is allotted when four episodes complete with commercials are received and previewed. They are scheduled at different time slots keeping in view their suitability for a particular time slot.

The timings and titles of serials telecast during the last year are indicated in the statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I*Gross Revenue earned by Doordarshan from Telecast of Advertisements*

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rupees (in crores)</i>
January — 87	8.73
February — 87	9.36
March — 87	8.42
April — 87	8.40
May — 87	11.88
June — 87	13.83
July — 87	12.65
August — 87	9.47
September — 87	8.78
October — 87	9.47
November — 87	12.15
December — 87	14.06
GRAND TOTAL	127.20

STATEMENT-II*List of serials telecast during 1.1.87 to 31.12.87*

<i>Timing of telecast</i>	<i>Title of serials</i>
Sundays from 9.00 AM to 12.30 Noon	Micky and Donald, He Man, Ramayan, Appu Aur Pappu, Yanomamo, Aur Bhi Hain Rahen, Art of Batting, Trishna, Apne Paraye, Singhasan Bateesi, Sara Jahan Hamara, Sunil Gavaskar Presents, Lok Katha, Munshi Prem Chand Ki Amar Kahaniyan, Old Fox, That is Cricket,
	Ascharya Dipak, Sau Baat Ki Ek Baat, Pratham Pratishruti, Tasver Ka Doosra Rukh, Zindagi Zindagi.
5.00 PM to 5.45 PM	Cossack, Rakshak, Survival, Spiderman.
9.00 PM	Contact Quiz, Discovery India Quiz, Bodyline, Great Expectation.

Timings of telecast		Title of serials
Monday	9.00 PM	Kabhi Door Kabhi Paas, Kashmakash, Chehre, Hum Hindustani, Zindai.
	10.20 PM	Karam Chand, Khoj, Adalat.
Tuesday	9.00 PM	Buniyad, Kalajal, Bahadur Shah Zafar
Wednesday	9.00 PM	Malgudi Days, Subhah, Rath Chakra, Satyajit Ray Presents, Stree.
	9.50 PM	Pradikshna
	10.20 PM	Purvayee, Purnima
Thursday	9.00 PM	Naqab, Sawayam Sidha, Amrita, Manoranjan.
Friday	9.00 PM	Yatra, Ek Kahani, Kabir, Malgudi Days, Shakti.
Saturday	9.00 PM	Buniyad, Chunauti, Nai Dishayen, Kasauti.

Allotment of Shops by Directorate of Estates and DDA

1072. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shops/stalls/kiosks allotted by Directorate of Estate and DDA during 1986 and 1987 and the number of applications received for them during the said period, year-wise;

(b) the main terms and conditions of

such allotment and the basis on which these shops are allotted; and

(c) the number of cases disposed of during the last two years and the number of cases which are still pending consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). As per statement below.

STATEMENT

Directorate of Estates

Part (a)	Year	Shops	Stalls/ P. Forms	Show Window	No. of applications received
	1986	9	1	—	184
	1987	5	3	1	228

Part (b) The Directorate of Estates allot shops/stalls etc. on lease-hold basis by inviting tenders from general public and on pre-determined basis and by draw of lots in case of quota reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.

Part (c) Out of 19 shops that fell vacant, 17 were allotted during the past 2 years. Remaining 2 are under examination.

Delhi Development Authority

<i>Part (a)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Shops/stalls</i>	<i>No. of applications received</i>
	1986	2130	31431
	1987	1440	Not invited/Nil
<i>Part (b)</i>	Shops etc. are allotted either through auction or through draw of lots. In case of auction, allotment to highest bidder and in case of SC/ST, freedom fighters or shos land has been acquired and physically handicapped is made by draw of lots. Allotment is also made under the scheme of Registration/Survey Scheme who deposit Rs. 1000/- (SC/ST Rs. 750/-) at the time of application and Rs. 1000/- (SC/ST Rs. 750/-) at the time of taking over possession. The rest of the cost is deposited in quarterly/six monthly equated instalments spread over period of 15 years.		
<i>Part (c)</i>	Applications number 25881 who applied under the Registration scheme stand disposed off. The left over survey cases are under process. Those who were not allotted have been given refund money.		

*[English]***Role of Public Sector in Housing**

1073. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector has played a vital role in solving the housing problem in rural and urban sectors;

(b) if so, whether it has given due emphasis to the construction of houses;

(c) whether Government are aware of the need to integrate policies, objectives and operational framework towards a long term housing policy; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The public sector has played a key role in evolving programmes and schemes for the benefit of the economically weaker sections and low income groups in solving their housing problem. Under the 20 Point

Programme, since the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan and till 31.12.87, 7.8 million plots have been allotted to the rural landless workers; construction assistance has been provided to nearly 3 million families. In addition, about 1.3 million people have been provided houses under the EWS housing scheme.

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also played a vital role in improving the housing problems in rural and urban sectors, by providing loan assistance to State Housing Agencies, Development Authorities, Local Bodies, Cooperative Societies, Public Sector Organisations etc. for construction of houses and development of infrastructural facilities. As on 31.1.88, HUDCO has sanctioned 5195 such schemes with a project cost of Rs. 4108.31 crores with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 2729.06 crores for construction of 27.29 lakh houses and development of over 2 lakh plots.

In addition, the National Buildings Organisation (NBO) has been promoting and disseminating research and technology in low cost housing in urban and rural areas.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The draft of a comprehensive National Housing Policy is under formulation and will be finalised as soon as possible.

Aid for Development of Pilgrim Centres, Karnataka

1074. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any aid to the State Government of Karnataka for the development of pilgrim centres in the State during the last three quarters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). During the last three quarters, a sum of Rs. 32,000/- was given by the Ministry of Tourism for the construction of a Yatrika at Changlair in Bidar District which has been constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 6.60 lakhs.

Cases Pending with Labour Courts in Karnataka

1075. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour courts in Karnataka; and

(b) the number of cases pending in the labour courts as on 31st January, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Drinking water in Kerala

1076. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many districts in Kerala face problems of drinking water due to last year's drought;

(b) if so, the names of such districts;

(c) whether Union Government propose to initiate some schemes urgently to tackle the problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the names of districts affected due to last year's drought is given below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of India had approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 7.64 crores for rural and Rs. 3.30 crores for urban drinking water supply arrangements in the drought affected areas of the State.

In addition an amount of Rs. 0.23 crores was also sanctioned to the State for purchase of rigs etc.

The Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 10.98 crores to the State as Central assistance under the normal programme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Under ARWSP, additional amount of Rs. 3.00 crores has also been released to the State Government for tackling the problem.

STATEMENT

Districts affected by drought in Kerala

1. Calicut
2. Cannanore
3. Iddikki
4. Malapuram
5. Palghat
6. Quilon
7. Trivandrum
8. Kasargode
9. Wynad
10. Pathanamthitta

Blue Green Algae

1077. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that blue green Algae fixes atmospheric nitrogen and thereby contribute an important nutrient for plant growth;

(b) whether the scientists have found that the blue green Algae is available abundantly in the rice field soils; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the rice production using blue green Algae as fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nitrogen fixing blue-green Algae are widely distributed in the rice field soils. However, the useful forms are not abundant in all the soils. Hence inoculation of soils with useful forms is recommended. The culture of blue green Algae are being given to the farmers by various agricultural universities. The Ministry of Agriculture has initiated a National Project on biofertilisers with four regional centres and 40 sub-centres for production and distribution of cultures of blue green algae. A National facility for blue green algae collection has also been set up at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi during the 7th Plan.

Indian Films for Filmotsav, 1988

1078. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no Indian film was available on the theme decided this year for Filmotsav;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to avoid such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). There was no theme for Filmotsav'88 as such. However, the Documentary Section of Filmotsav'88 was focussed on 'Apartheid and Nuclear Issues'. No Indian film was entered on this subject. There were, however, many other sections in which Indian films participated. 21 documentary films and 18 feature films were shown in the Indian Panorama Section.

(c) The present practice does not seem to call for any change.

Setting up of Urban Transport Development Authority

1079. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI S.B. SINDAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether traffic conditions in major cities of India are fast approaching the breakdown point;

(b) whether Government are considering setting up of an Urban Transport Development Authority to finance Metropolitan Transport Projects; and

(c) if so, the time by which a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Congestion or near congestion is prevailing on several city corridors already. There are still a greater number of corridors where congestion conditions will develop if corrective action is not taken in time.

(b) A Task Force set up by the Ministry of Urban Development on Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi has recommended the setting up of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority to take an overall and integrated view of the total transportation system. The authority should be able to plan, coordinate, integrate and efficiently manage and develop the various sub-transport systems operating in the city, to ensure their optimum utilisation and coordinated growth.

(c) Such an authority will be set up in due course, if found necessary.

Storage Facility for Farmers

1080. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the introduction of improved crop production programme and high-yielding varieties has resulted in a number of serious post-harvest problems, especially inadequate storage facility for the farmers.

(b) the extent to which the storage capacity exists at present; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make available additional facilities for storage of crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Since the introduction of high-yielding varieties of rice, wheat, maize, jawar and bajra from 1966-67, there has been a big spurt in the foodgrains production in the country, resulting in the demand for the creation of adequate storage facility at all levels.

(b) and (c). In the cooperative sector, godowns are being constructed by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) at the village level and marketing cooperatives at mandi/taluk level. At the end of

March, 1987, the total storage capacity created in the cooperative sector was 94.25 lakh tonnes; this is expected to go up to about 110 lakh tonnes by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Under the scheme of National Grid of Rural Godowns for construction of Rural godowns by cooperatives, market committees and State Warehousing Corporations, a total storage capacity of 20.91 lakh tonnes has been generated upto the end of March, 1987. These storage facilities are also available to the farmers. During the Seventh Plan additional storage capacity of 20 lakh tonnes has been targetted under the scheme.

Storage/Warehousing facilities have also been created by the Central Warehousing Corporations (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWC) and the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for storage of foodgrains. The storage capacity available with the CWCs and SWCs is at present about 145.51 lakh tonnes; the storage capacity with these institutions is expected to be augmented further by 9 lakh tonnes each year during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Setting up of Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Corporation

1081. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI:
CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the extent to which it will help in Urban Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). With a view to extending technical help and guidance as well as long term finance to the Municipal bodies and local authorities in the country for the formulation and implementation of Urban Infrastructure Development Projects relating to Water Supply, Sewerage, Sanitation and other Urban Services, a proposal to set up an Urban Development and Urban Water Supply financial Corporation is under the consideration of the Government. In the central sector of the 7th Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 55 crores for the setting up of this Corporation.

Nutrition Security System

1082. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seven-point action plan for building a sustainable nutrition security system for the country has been suggested at the Indian Science Congress, held at Pune during the month of January, 1988;

(b) if so, the main features of the action plan; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the action plan are given in the statement below:

(c) This is being examined.

STATEMENT

Main features of the seven point action plan

1	ACTION POINT 1	:	Local Level Code for the Sustainable and Equitable use of Environmental Systems.
2.	ACTION POINT 2	:	Sustainable Livelihood Security for the poor.
3.	ACTION POINT 3	:	Symphonic Agricultural Systems.
4.	ACTION POINT 4	:	Science and Technology.
5.	ACTION POINT 5	:	Knowledge and Skill Sharing
6.	ACTION POINT 6	:	Resource Mobilization and Utilization.
7.	ACTION POINT 7	:	Political Commitment and Accountability.

Russian Aircraft for Indian Airlines

1083. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russian aircraft Ilyushin-62, offered by Soviet Union has

been found to be suitable for the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the specific advantages to acquire this aircraft in terms of technology and fuel efficiency; and

(c) whether the financial and administra-

tive arrangements made are in accordance with the policy frame-work?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Losses of Fertilizer Corporation of India

1084. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertilizer Corporation of India has been incurring heavy losses year after year and the losses have accumulated to a staggering figure, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to restore this giant fertilizer plant to health;

(c) whether any proposals are under consideration of Government to make its Gorakhpur Unit a gas-based plant;

(d) if so, whether it will be possible to effect this change over with the existing infrastructure; and

(e) whether Government have thought of permitting diversification so that the corporation may become viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) has been incurring losses and its accumulated losses upto 31st March, 1987 amounted to Rs. 836.32 crores.

(b) Following steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to improve the operation of its plants:—

(i) Based on an end-to end survey by M/s Krupp Koppers, it is pro-

posed to undertake Phase-I of the rehabilitation proposal for Ramagundam plant;

(ii) Major revamping scheme has been undertaken at Gorakhpur plant. Its ammonia plant is proposed to be renovated and urea technology upgraded.

(iii) A 30 MW power plant at Sindri Unit is proposed to be installed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government has no such proposal at present.

Telecast of Programmes on Public Sector

1085. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of programmes on public sector telecast during the last six months;

(b) whether Doordarshan telecast any programmes to create healthy industrial relations and improve productivity; and

(c) if so, the names of the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) statement-I of programmes on public sector telecast from Delhi on National Network during the period July 1987 to December 1987 is given below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The names of such programmes telecast from Delhi and relay transmitters are given in the statement-II below. Such programmes are also telecast from various Doordarshan Kendras, however, no centralised information is maintained in a compiled form.

STATEMENT-I

Names of programmes on Public Sector Telecast by Doordarshan Kendra Delhi in the National Network from July-December 1987

1. The World of Indian Airlines.
2. A Shining Example: Salem Steel Plant.
3. Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travan-core Ltd.
4. The 4 Million Pledge— a programme on Bokaro Steel Plant.
5. Creation in Wilderness—Docu-mentary on Bokajan Cement Factory.
6. "Ushering a New Era"— Documentary on State Farm Corporation.
7. "Fuel for the Nation"—Documentary on Oil and Natural Gas Commis-sion.
8. "Pangh Deep"—A Symbol of hope (Employees State Insurance Corporation)— Documentary.
9. "Cochin Refineries Ltd "
10. "Immortal Indu"—Documentary on Hindustan Photo Film Manufactur-ing Co. Ltd
11. "Two sides of a Coin"—Programme on Life Insurance Corporation.
12. "Towards Excellence"— Documentary on Bharat Elec-tronics Limited.
13. "The Spirit of Excellence"—Quality Control Discussion.
14. "SAIL and You"—A programme on Steel Authority of India Ltd.
15. "A Dream Comes True"— A Docu-mentary on Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.

STATEMENT-II

Names of Programmes on creating healthy Industrial Relations and improving productiv-ity telecast by Doordarshan Kendra Delhi and its Relay Transmitters Network from July-Dec. 1987

1. Soap Industry.
2. How to set up an Industry?
3. Facilities to the workers.
4. Welding Electronics Industry.
5. Minimum Wages.
6. Industrial Dispute Act.
7. Textile Industry Exhibition.
8. Contribution of Mrs. Indira Gandhi towards Small Scale Industries.
9. Employees State Insurance Corporation.
10. National Awards, 1986.

Unemployed Doctors

1086. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed doctors in the country as on 31 December, 1987;

(b) the number out of them expected to get employment in the next two years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide employment to the doc-tors in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Information on the number of unemployed doctors in the country is not available. However, the number of medical graduates (including post-graduates), not all of whom are unem-ployed and are on the live register of all

Employment Exchanges in the country as on 30 th June, 1987 is 29.9 thousand.

(b) Not available.

(c) With the expansion of activities of the Central Government and State Government health sectors under the Seventh Plan, the job opportunities for doctors are expected to increase.

Unprofitable Routes of A.I.

1087. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SÖZ:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has made any profits over a period of three years ending 31 December, 1987;

(b) the names of the sectors on which it has been running in losses; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) While Air-India made profits during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, it has incurred loss during the period 1st April, 1987 to 31st December, 1987.

(b) Air-India is meeting cash costs on all the routes except India/Zimbabwe, but incurred operating loss on the route India/USA, India/UK, India/Japan, India/Singapore, India/Australia, India/East Africa, India/West Africa and India/Zimbabwe during the year 1986-87.

(c) The reasons, *inter alia*, are increased competition resulting in reduction in market share and a drop in yields.

Supply of Diesel Oil to Fishing Industry

1088. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to supply diesel oil to the fishing industry at international prices since it is 100 per cent export oriented;

(b) whether Government are aware that such a policy will ensure exploitation of our Exclusive Economic Zone on an all year round basis; and

(c) the reasons for delay in bringing about such a policy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Government have decided that units exporting 25% or more of their production would be supplied diesel oil at prices comparable to international price to the extent it is used for captive power generation in relation to the production exported. Besides, deep sea fishing trawlers approved as 100% Export oriented units are permitted use of duty free high speed diesel oil. Excise duty rebate on high speed diesel oil is also available to fishing vessels of 13.7 M length and above fitted with engines of not less than 150 BHP.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

1089. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to regularise the unauthorised constructions in Delhi raised up to 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal.

Cancellation of Delhi-Lucknow Flight

1090. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Flight No. IC 435 from Delhi to Lucknow was cancelled on 4 January, 1988; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 4th January, 1988 Indian Airlines flight IC-435 was cancelled ex-Delhi due to inclement weather en-route Lucknow.

[*Translation*]

Amount Allotted to States Under NREP and RLEGP

1091. SHRI VIKDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted so far to various States, State-wise, under National Rural Employment Plan and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Plan and the amount so far spent by each State during the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that Union Government have provided lesser amount to Rajasthan as compared to other States even though Rajasthan has been continuously in the grip of drought situation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to provide more funds during the last months of 1987-88 and for 1988-89 in view of the severe drought situation and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A Statement indicating the amount allocated to different States under national Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the year 1987-88 and the utilisations reported by them is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Allocation of resources to different States/UTs under these programmes are made on the basis of a formula under which 50% weightage is given to number of agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and marginal workers and 50% weightage to incidence of poverty. Allocations to Rajasthan under these programmes have been made exactly on this basis. NREP/RLEGP being normal employment generation programmes, the resources under these programmes are not distributed on the basis of the considerations of drought etc.

(d) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Amount allotted and utilisation thereof under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1987-88.

Sl No	State/UT.	National Rural Employment Programme			Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme			(Rs. lakhs)
		Amount allocated including State Share and value of foodgrains at subsidised rates	Utilisation including the value of food grains	Period to which information in Col. 4 relates to	Amount allocated including value of food-grains at Subsidised rates	Utilisation including the value of food-grains	Period to which information in Col. 7 relates to	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8867.32	4049.65	Dec	6232.32	4295.75	Jan.	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.73	22.46	Jan	54.06	12.87	Jan.	
3.	Assam	1740.91	784.28	Jan	1305.82	773.44	Jan.	
4.	Bihar	12660.55	7471.77	Jan	8966.39	6290.61	Jan.	
5.	Gujarat	3269.65	2510.50	Jan	2158.72	1506.17	Jan.	
6.	Haryana	895.19	465.74	Jan	608.84	498.47	Jan.	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	585.43	280.81	Jan	403.38	259.85	Jan.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	737.40	690.47	Dec.	489.18	170.35	Dec.
9.	Kernataka	4776.46	1774.28	Jan	3012.00	1872.33	Jan.
10.	Kerala	3627.95	1294.53	Nov.	2452.80	1908.20.	Dec.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7990.72	4821.76	Jan.	5410.86	2655.79	Nov.
12.	Maharashtra	6325.08	2419.37	Dec.	4160.20	1726.67	Dec.
13.	Manipur	99.87	66.22	Jan.	74.50	56.23	Dec.
14.	Meghalaya	132.70	49.09	Jan.	97.46	29.56	Jan.
15.	Mizoram	86.73	11.28	Dec.	54.06	29.38	Jan.
16.	Nagaland	125.90	81.00	Dec.	80.54	65.00	Dec.
17.	Orissa	4239.96	2609.97	Jan.	2874.13	2398.85	Jan.
18.	Punjab	1042.81	420.91	Jan.	649.00	625.97	Jan.
19.	Rajasthan	3810.91	2331.26	Dec.	2558.95	1777.37	Dec.
20.	Sikkim	80.44	48.97	Jan.	52.69	43.92	Jan.
21.	Tamil Nadu	7474.78	3778.03	Jan.	5133.27	3736.10	Jan.
22.	Tripura	340.68	230.68	Dec.	217.69	147.48	Dec.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17213.32	8115.90	Jan.	11634.20	6767.08	Jan.
24.	West Bengal	6432.04	3217.63	Jan.	4938.28	2859.85	Dec.

25.	A & N Islands	94.37	46.06	Dec.	66.46	28.42	Jan.
26.	Chandigarh	25.77	3.17	Dec.	18.06	—	Sept.
27.	D&N Haveli	43.89	23.56	Jan.	33.69	10.26	Jan.
28.	Delhi	42.14	11.81	Jan.	42.09	17.59	Jan.
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	81.45	50.05	Jan.	91.90	52.66	Jan.
30.	Lakshadweep	39.68	26.37	Jan.	17.96	9.77	Jan.
31	Pondicherry	92.47	53.74	Jan.	66.46	45.74	Jan.
All India		93029.30	47761.35		63955.96	40671.73	

Recruitment of SC/ST Candidates in Indian Airlines

1092. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recruitments made for various posts in Indian Airlines during the period from 1st April, 1987 to 31st January, 1988 and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates amongst them;

(b) whether any panels of selected candidates have been formed during the said

period and if so, the number of SC and ST candidates on these panels; and

(c) the present position of these panels and how long they are likely to be continued?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) During the period from 1st April, 1987 to 31st January, 1988, recruitment made for various posts in Indian Airlines were as under:—

General Category	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
283	63	13	359

(b) Yes, Sir. 179 Scheduled Castes and 28 Scheduled Tribes candidates were kept on various panels.

(c) At present 142 Scheduled Castes and 22 Scheduled Tribes candidates are on the various panels. These panels are valid for a period of two year from the date these panels were drawn.

Ban on Recruitment in Airlines

1093. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ban on recruitment to various posts in Indian Airlines, Air India and International Airports Authority of India;

(b) whether this ban is also applicable to posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to

(c). Keeping in view the need for economy in expenditure and conservation of resources in view of acute drought conditions prevailing in the country instructions have been issued to the public sector undertakings under this Ministry that their Board of Directors may create posts as per their requirement in lieu of an equivalent saving in costs and an equal number of posts to be abolished keeping the over all strength of the organisation limited to its present operational strength. There is, however, no specific ban for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates. As and when the vacancies are filled, the instructions for reservations are kept in view.

Shortage of Staff in Airlines

1094. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of staff in Air India, Indian Airlines and International Airports Authority of India;

(b) if so, whether the shortage is being met with the recruitment of daily wage/temporary employees; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to overcome this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). Sometimes shortage of staff is experienced in certain operational areas of these organisations. Casual/temporary appointments are made in Air India and Indian Airlines to meet the additional and unforeseen operational exigencies. At periodic intervals the staff requirements in operational areas are reviewed and only in cases of significant increase in workloads of continuous nature, additional posts are sanctioned.

Slum Dwellers in Metro-Cities

1095. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Union Government has been drawn to the problems of squatters and slum dwellers in all big cities in India;

(b) if so, the efforts made for improvement and renovation of existing slums and the lot of squatters in Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta, during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the progress of Rupees 100 crore Central Government Project under the Prime Minister's grant for renovation of structures in 21 areas of Bombay; and

(d) if so, the success achieved so far and possibility of extension of Prime Minister's grant to other cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India is alive to the situation and provides guidelines to States and coordinates and monitors the efforts of the State Governments. The State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of

Urban Slums aims at environmental improvement of urban slums by providing basic amenities. Funds are provided in the State Annual Plans and the State Governments formulate and implement appropriate projects in urban slums, including the major metropolitan cities, in accordance with their needs and priorities. Besides, the World Bank assisted Urban Development Projects in operation in Bombay, Calcutta Madras, etc. have also substantial slum upgradation component. Considering the acute conditions in Bombay, It has also been decided to provide a special non-Plan grant of Rs. 100 crores to Government of Maharashtra during 7th Plan for tackling the acute problem of housing and slums in Bombay out of which Rs. 15 crores have already been released.

(c) and (d) The progress of the project in Bombay is being closely monitored by the Central Government through periodical progress reports. Work on the various components has already commenced. Projects in slums are part of the normal programmes of the State Governments under the State Annual Plans. Spl. assistance for Bombay has been granted considering that the city has acute problem of housing and slums that cannot be effectively tackled through normal State sector programmes.

Expansion of Vayudoot as a parallel airline

1096. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot is taking the help of Indian Airlines for operational and booking activities;

(b) if so, the time by which Vayudoot is likely to become self-dependent without taking the help of Indian Airlines;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to extend Vayudoot services to neighbouring countries like Indian Airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Survey to Locate Tourist Spots in Assam

1097. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted to locate tourist spots in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the spots selected for development as tourist centres;

(c) whether it is a fact that tourism in Assam is suffering due to strict rules governing the entry of foreigners; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to relax entry of foreign tourists in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism has recently completed a "Tourism Potential Survey" in the North-Eastern Region including Assam. The purpose of the survey was to assess the tourism potential of the State. Tourist spots to be taken-up for development are selected by the State Government and proposals submitted to the Central Government if Central assistance is required.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rules regarding entry of foreign tourists to places of tourist interest like Kaziranga and Manas have already been relaxed to a certain extent by the Home Ministry. Foreign tourists coming in

groups and sponsored by recognised travel agencies can now obtain permits for visit to these places from Indian Missions abroad for a period of 7 days.

Construction of Hotels

1098. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Government for construction of different categories of hotels, both in private and public sectors, for domestic and foreign tourists during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also consider in offering cash compensatory support for its foreign exchange earnings to hotel owners; and

(d) the policy of Government regarding cash compensatory support to hotel owners for its foreign exchange earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) The projected hotel accommodation requirement for domestic and foreign tourists, by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan is about 59,000 rooms. As against this, there are at present 34,600 rooms of the approved category. The Department of Tourism has approved 214 hotel projects and these are expected to add 15,000 more rooms on completion. The India Tourism Development Corporation is also setting up hotels on its own or as joint venture projects, besides undertaking expansion of some of its existing hotels and travellers' lodges which will together add 279 rooms.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal for cash compensatory support to hotel owners for their foreign exchange earnings. However hotels are entitled to rebate on interest payable by them on institutional loans subjects to their foreign exchange earnings exceeding the prescribed percentage of their total earnings.

[*Translation*]**Loss due to Strike in DDA**

1099. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loss suffered due to recent strike by the employees of Delhi Development Authority in connection with restructure of DDA;

(b) the main reasons for which the employees went on strike; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that the strike resulted in stoppage of work during the period from 18-1-88 to 8-2-88 in most of the offices of the DDA.

(b) The striking employees of the DDA went on strike in protest against the decision of the Government about the proposed creation of two new bodies, viz. the Delhi Housing Board and Delhi Slum Improvement Board apprehending retrenchment and reduction in salaries etc.

(c) The strike was withdrawn by the DDA Karamchari Samiti after settlement on 8-2-1988 when the Samiti's attention was drawn to the official Press Release of 24-1-88 given in the statement below wherein it was made clear that the formation of a separate Housing Board and Slum improvement Board would neither result in the reduction of the posts nor of salary. It was made clear that these were steps in the direction of providing better service to the people of Delhi

STATEMENT**Press Release****D.D.A. Employees' Interests being Fully Safeguarded**

The Government decisions to restructure the Delhi Development Authority will in no way adversely affect its employees and their interests will be fully safeguarded. In the process of working out the modalities of implementation of the decision on restructuring, which is currently on, this aspect is being carefully kept in mind.

Formation of a separate Housing Board and Slum Improvement Board had been under active consideration of the Government for quite some time past in order to provide better services to the people of Delhi. The fears expressed by the DDA Unions that a large number of employees would get less salaries and number of posts would be reduced as a result of the Government decision are not based on facts

The DDA Union's move to continue their strike will in no way help them or the general public. They are advised to resume work in order to ensure smooth working of different offices of the Authority and facilitate quicker change over to the new system which aims at ensuring faster delivery of houses to the people, more attention towards development of land and better and speedy availability of services to the slum dwellers

[*English*]**Bird hit Incident at Jamnagar Airport**

1100. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports appearing in the 'Blitz' 30th January, 1988 that the planes of Indian Airlines have been facing a major disaster due to birds hit at Jamnagar in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of planes damaged/ crashed in Jamnagar as a result thereof;

(c) the estimated loss of life and property during the last two years on this account, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to avoid such recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. However, none of the Indian Airlines aircraft have been damaged/ crashed due to bird hits at Jamnagar airfield during the years 1982 to 1987.

(d) The Government takes various steps to eradicate the bird menace to aircraft at the airports such as cutting of grass around the runway strips, spraying of insecticides, use of incinerators for burning garbage, shooting/scaring of birds at airports, prevention of garbage dumping within and around airport. Clearance of slums around airports and maintenance of vigil to prevent clandestine slaughtering of animals, skinning of dead animals and removal of unauthorised open meat and fish shops within a radius of 10 kms. around airports are also being undertaken.

Development of Kodungallur, Kerala as a Tourist Spot

1101. SHRI K. MOHAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places proposed to be included for development as tourist spots in Kerala during 1988;

(b) the details of the plan in this regard; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to develop Kodungallur as a tourist centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not undertake development of tourist spots either place-wise or statewide but schemewise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for development of Kodungallur as a tourist centre.

Damage Caused to Doordarshan Centre, Hyderabad

1102. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been made into the damage reported to have been caused to the Hyderabad centre of Doordarshan by some demonstrators during the first week of February, 1988;

(b) the extent of damage caused to the Doordarshan centre;

(c) the results of the inquiry and the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether Doordarshan centre is since functioning satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The damage to the property is estimated to be of about Rs. 6.8 lakhs.

(c) The enquiry by senior officers has revealed that the State Government could not provide adequate protection to safeguard against the damage to the property of the Central Government in spite of advance notice to the State Police. The Andhra Pradesh Government has been requested to ensure that Doordarshan Kendra which is considered as vital installations with costly equipment is given necessary protection. Instructions were also sent to all other Kendras in the Country to take precautionary measures in consultation with the local authorities to prevent such happenings. All State

Governments have also been requested to ensure adequate security arrangements at the Kendras and Transmitters Sites in their states.

It has been reported that the Andhra Pradesh Government have since deployed adequate number of Police personnel after the incident of 4.2.1988.

(d) Yes, Sir.

News item captioned "World Bank on Snam Progetti Plants"

1103. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY:

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports published

in 'Indian Express' dated 14 December, 1987 under the caption "World Bank on Snam Progetti Plants" wherein it is stated that the gas-based fertiliser plant using the technology of the Italian company Snam Progetti and its sister concern costs about rupees 75 to 80 crores higher than the competitive units elsewhere in the world;

(b) whether all the 10 gas-based fertiliser plants would be having the above firm as consultants and contractors; and

(c) if so, the reasons for entrusting the work to Snam Progetti in spite of adverse financial conditions to the detriment of the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Govt. has seen such Press reports but however does not agree with the same.

(b) The information is given below—

Name of Project	Consultant/Contractor	Technology
Thal (2 plants)	Haldor Topsoe for ammonia	Haldor Topsoe for ammonia
	Snamprogetti for urea	Snamprogetti for urea
Hazira (2 plants)	M.W.Kellogg for ammonia	M.W.Kellogg for ammonia
	Snamprogetti for urea	Snamprogetti for urea
Vijaipur	As for Thal	As for Thal
Aonla	Snamprogetti for ammonia/urea	Haldor Topsoe for ammonia
		Snamprogetti for urea
Jagdishpur	—do—	—do—
Sawai Madhopur	—do—	—do—

(In all the above projects, PDIL/FEDO have been associated as co- contractors)

Babrala

}

Not yet decided

Shahjahanpur

(c) For choosing the technology for the gas-based plants, bids were received from all the pre-qualified international engineering consultants. Selection of Snamprogetti for urea technology and of Haldor-Topsoe and M.W. Kellogg for ammonia technology was made on the basis of technical suitability and the lowest evaluated bids.

Profit/Loss to Airlines and IAAI and NAA

1104. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the profit/loss of Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot, Helicopter Corporation of

India, International Airports Authority of India and National Airports Authority during each of the last three years; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The profits/losses incurred by Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot, Helicopter Corporation of India, International Airports Authority of India and National Airports Authority for the last three years were as follows:—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of the Organisation	Profit/Loss		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Air India	4469.00	6600.00	3016.00
Indian Airlines	5334.00	6352.00	6374.00
Vayudoot Limited	12.97	(160.50)	6.00 (Estimated)
Helicopter Corporation of India (Now Pawan Hans Limited)	(Incorporated in Oct., 85)	(4.00)	(654.00 Provisional)
International Airports Authority of India	2049.49	2209.97	3330.49
National Airports Authority	(Came into being with effect from 1.6.1986)		*1158.00

*Profit and Loss Account not yet finalised. The figures indicate surplus of receipt over expenditure

Note: Figures shown in brackets indicate losses.

(b) Vayuddot

The loss during 1985-86 is due to initial infrastructural and development expenditure for the expansion of Vayudoot network and induction of new Dornier aircraft fleet.

(c) Pawan Hans Limited

During the first financial year 1985-86

there were no commercial operations and the Corporation had to incur a net loss. This was on account of normal establishment expenses relating to Pay and Allowances to staff and other office overheads. In the subsequent year 1986-87 the loss of Rs. 654.00 lakhs was primarily due to a high incidence of depreciation and obsolescence reserve for Capital equipment. Although the delivery of helicopters commenced in a phased manner starting from

September, 1986 as per the normal accounting practices, depreciation is charged in the accounts for the full financial year whereas the revenue was only for a part of the year resulting into a net loss.

Development of Horticulture in Tribal Areas

1105. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have a proposal to increase areas under horticulture cultivation in the tribal areas;

(b) whether any central assistance is proposed to be provided for the purpose;

(c) whether the schemes have been drawn up by the State Governments and submitted to Union Government to undertake fruit cultivation, and

(d) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Government of India has no specific scheme for increasing areas under horticultural cultivation in the tribal areas. However, under various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of horticulture, an outlay of Rs. 87.0 lakh has been earmarked for the Seventh Plan for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers.

(c) and (d). No Specific scheme has been received from State Governments for cultivation of fruits in tribal areas. State Governments are, however, implementing various State Sector Schemes for development of horticulture in tribal areas and have been supplementing their horticulture programme from funds given as Special Central Assistance by Ministry of Welfare.

Supply of Defective Butter by European Economic Community

1106. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the butter received from the European Economic Community to be used as a part of Operation Flood II for enriching the fat content of the milk is having radio activity;

(b) whether this butter has been held to have radio activity of permissible level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Representative samples from all the consignments of butter received from European Economic Community under Operation Flood Programme after the Chernobyl accident have been tested by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for radio active residues and cleared for human consumption.

Programme to Counter Decline in Production

1107. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has initiated special programmes to counter the decline in production;

(b) whether his Ministry has taken steps to minimise the increase in prices of agricultural items during December, 1987;

(c) If so, the steps taken to counter the decline in production; and

(d) to what extent these steps have proved successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have been taking appropriate steps to keep the prices of agriculture based essential commodities in check.

(c) Steps taken to counter the decline in production include:

- (i) Maximisation of productivity in assured areas such as rainfed areas with high rainfall.
- (ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals and credit, etc., inclusive of imparting improved technology.
- (iii) increasing the coverage of area under High Yielding Varieties with proper plans for production and distribution of sufficient seeds.
- (iv) Implementation of the National Programmes on Crops like Special Rice Production Programme in the Eastern States, National Pulses Development Programme, National Oilseeds Development Project, and other programmes on resource management through Small and Marginal Farmers Programme and National Watershed Development Programme.
- (v) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures.

(vi) Increasing the intensity of cropping through double, multiple and inter-cropping.

(vii) Assuring remunerative prices for various food crops to the farmers and organisational support for sale of commodities at these prices.

(d) Firm estimates of production for the current year have not yet fallen due. However, according to current assessment, the all-India production of foodgrains is likely to show a decline of 7 to 10 percent from the level of 144.1 million tonnes in 1986-87. Index of production of agriculture (all crops) may show a decline of around only 7 percent over the previous year. This decline is, however, not very high taking into consideration the severity of the drought as compared to previous drought years of comparable intensity.

Government has made special efforts to make up the losses of kharif during rabi. The production of wheat is likely to be at the record level if weather conditions remain favourable during the rest of the season.

[Translation]

Difficulties of Cement Industry Labourers

1108. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the labourers working in cement industry are being exploited and the labour unions are resorting to strike to press their demands;

(b) if so, whether in view of the difficulties of these Labourers, Government are making any arrangements for a compromise between the labourers and owners on the wage issue so as to get them better wages, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Indian National Cement Workers Federation, Bombay served a notice for a country-wide strike by the workers in the cement industry from the midnight of 22nd January, 1988 over a demand for payment of interim relief. The matter was seized in conciliation by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. The arbitrators - one each from the workers' side and the management - appointed in terms of an agreement dated 9-9-1986 between the Cement Manufacturers' Association and the Indian National Cement & Allied Workers' Federation also intervened in the matter. They awarded a lumpsum advance of Rs. 2500/- payable to each worker in three instalments to be adjusted against the final award and indicated that the final award would be announced by 31-7-1988. The call for strike was thereafter, withdrawn.

Inclusion of Rural Electrification Programme in the Desert Development Programme

1109. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various programmes included in the Desert Development Programme;

(b) whether the Rural Electrification Programme has been excluded from the Desert Development Programme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan is the most backward district in the country from the electrification point of view as Rural Electrification Programme has not been included in the Desert Development Programme; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to include Rural Electrification Programme in the Desert Development Programme with a view to ensuring development of Desert areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) and (e). The main activities taken up under the Desert Development Programme at present are afforestation (with special emphasis on shelter belt plantation) grassland development and sand dune stabilisation; water conservation and harvesting including re-charging of ground water; soil & moisture conservation and development of agriculture, horticulture and livestock suited to the agro-climatic conditions of area. The programme is supplemental in nature and in addition to the various ongoing Central and State Programmes. The major thrust of the programme being on arresting desertification and restoration of ecological balance, Rural electrification and a few other activities have been excluded from its purview to ensure availability of funds for core activities.

(d) The lowest level of village electrification in any district of our country is 8%. Jaisalmer is one of the most backward districts in the country having 15% level of village electrification as on 31.3.1987. Under rural electrification projects approved by the REC for financial assistance, 54 more villages would be covered under sanctioned schemes for electrification. On Completion of these projects, out of 432 inhabited villages of Jaisalmer, 118 would be electrified raising the level of village electrification in the district to 27%.

[English]

Per Capita Availability Foodgrains :

1110. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of foodgrains in the country at present, and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The per capita net availability of foodgrains during 1987 is provisionally estimated at 465.5 grams per day.

(b) The Government is taking a number of steps to increase the foodgrain production, such as improving the productivity levels, timely and adequate supply of various inputs, increasing the coverage of area under high yielding varieties and adoption of integrated plant protection measures, etc. Special Production Programmes at national level are being implemented for pulses and oilseeds and for rice in the eastern States.

[Translation]

Construction of Roads in Tribal Areas

1111. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now withdrawn its earlier scheme to construct roads in tribal areas and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to consider to continue this scheme as before, keeping in view the special problems of transportation in these remote tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with 100% grants-in-aid to States, for construction of roads in tribal areas on a selective basis has been discontinued with effect from 1987-88. As construction of rural roads including those in tribal areas is the responsibility of the State Governments who are already operating several programmes to provide roads in such areas, a separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme was not considered necessary.

(b) At present there is no such reconsideration.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem? One at a time.

[Translation]

I cannot follow anything if 20 people speak at a time. All of you are shouting. I am unable to follow anything.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Law, what is the problem?

[Translation]

Please sit down. I have asked one man from your side to speak. Why are you making an uproar? Let one of your Members speak.

[English]

I have allowed Mr. Law.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Sir, mass riging took place yesterday in West Bengal in the Panchayat elections. It is not a State matter...(Interruptions). People have been totally deprived of their right to vote conferred upon them under the Constitution...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. So far as the elections are concerned, I am prepared to get a matter discussed in the House which is permissible under the rules. But, if you force me to do a thing which is not permissible under the rules, I cannot do that. Your Members can raise this issue in the State Legislature, because

this is about Panchayat elections. A major election is conducted by the Election Commission

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: It is not a State matter. People of the country have been deprived of their right to vote under the Constitution. Kindly hear me...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Assault on democracy is a national subject. This is an assault on democracy, which is a national subject and which should be dealt with by the House.

[Translations]

MR. SPEAKER: One should speak at a time. Please let me know the rule under which it is covered.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me, under what rule you are coming?

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Will you kindly hear me, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule can I hear you?

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Sir, under the rule that voting right is an inherent right and the people of the country have been deprived of their power to exercise their right.

MR. SPEAKER: I want the rule.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the nation that in the Panchayat Elections in West Bengal....
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Chandrakarji, there are rules made by you not by me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking under what rule can I deal with this subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, under Article 246 of the Constitution.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Sir, it is a question of constitutional crisis.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Right to vote is a fundamental right which comes under the Union List.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Hon. Members, what has gone wrong with you?

[English]

I have to run the House under some rules. I cannot break the rules, neither for you nor for them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Janarthanan.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): There is a statement by the former President, Giani Zail Singh, that there was pressure...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is not in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:...by the Opposition parties to dismiss Rajiv Government... (*Interruptions*)... The whole country is worried about this problem. Sir, there must be a discussion in the Parliament.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is a reference to the Ministers of the Government also.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: The highest office holder coming out with this statement... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he says, you take into account. What can I do about it?

12.07½ hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: PRESENTATION OF GENERAL BUDGET

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House that as is customary, the House would adjourn for half-an-hour at 4.30 P.M. today to re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the General Budget.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad for 1986-87 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5539/88].

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. for 1986-87 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5540/88]

Notification under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 and Annual Report and Annual Accounts of Employees State Insurance Corporation for 1986-87 and Statement re delay in laying these papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): On behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 48 in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5541/88].
- (2)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5542/88]

Notification under Food Corporation Act, 1964

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 924(E) in the Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5543/88].

Notification under National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Capital Region Planning Board (Amendment) Regulations, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. C11031/1/86-NCRPB in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1988 under section 38 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 [Placed in Library See No. LT-5544/88]

Annual report of and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, New Delhi for 1986-87 and Annual Report of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi for 1986-87, Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay for 1986-87 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANGO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, New Delhi for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian

Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, New Delhi for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5545/88]

- (2) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi for the year 1986-87 with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5546/88]
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5547/88]
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5548/88]
- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5549/88]
- (v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of

Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5550/88]

- (vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Ahmedabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5551/88]
- (vii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5552/88]
- (viii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5553/88]
- (ix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5554/88]

- (x) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5555/88]
- (xi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Lucknow for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5556/88]
- (xii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute Aligarh for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5557/88]
- (xiii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute Visakhapatnam for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5558/88]
- (xiv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute Gwalior for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5559/88]
- (xv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Patna for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5560/88]
- (xvi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Shimla for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5561/88]
- (xvii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5562/88]
- (xviii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute Guwahati for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5563/88]
- (xix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, New Delhi for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5564/88]
- (xx) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5565/88]
- (b) A copy of the Review

(Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Srinagar, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Goa, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Lucknow and Food Craft Institutes, Aligarh, Delhi, Guwahati, Gwalior, Patna, Shimla, Tiruchirapalli and Visakhapatnam for the year 1986-87 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5546-5566/88]

New Delhi for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 14 and sub-section (4) of section 16 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, New Delhi for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5567/88]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act 1955, Annual Report of and Review on the Working of National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, New Delhi for 1986-87

12.09 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

[*Translation*]

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 986(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1987 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertilisers to various States/ Union Territories/Commodity Boards during the period from 1st October, 1987 to 31st March, 1988 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5566/88]

"That in pursuance of Rule 4 (vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board,

"That in pursuance of Rule 4 (vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in

such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

12.9½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Forty-ninth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of Business Advisory Committee.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to provide financial assistance to Orissa for organising cultural activities

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Every district in the state of Orissa has some speciality in the field of performing arts. The State Government is organising annual dance festival in each district headquarters, but the provision of adequate financial assistance to the relevant institutions and group of artistes has not become possible due to constraint of resources. The State has suffered a huge loss during 1987 due to an unprecedented drought and is not in a position to give assistance to such artistes. So it should be the main endeavour of the Central Government to provide adequate central assistance to promote art and culture of the State of Orissa.

As such, I demand that the Government of India should provide adequate financial assistance to the state of Orissa to orga-

nise Chhau Dance Festival and other cultural activities in the State.

[Translation]

(ii) Demand for loans at subsidised rates to farmers of Rajasthan for installing tubewells

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to raise a matter under rule 377 in the House.

Due to shortage of water in Pong Dam, water in the branches of Indira Canal is available for 3 days only in 32 days. Only drinking water is being made available from these canals. The farmers of this area are very much distressed over this problem and they are experiencing difficulties in sowing green fodder. The Government should, therefore, make arrangements to run the canals at least throughout the week so that the farmers could sow fodder for their cattle.

The farmers are sinking thousands of tubewells in the first stage area of the Indira Canal and these tubewells are working well in the entire belt. I, therefore, demand from the Government to grant loans to the farmers at subsidised rates for installing tubewells so that small farmers also could sink tubewells in their land. Besides, People belonging to areas under Gang Canal, Bhakara Dam and Indira Canal may be provided electricity connections on priority basis.

(iii) Need to transmit Malayalam programmes from all T.V. stations in Kerala

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): There is a long standing demand from Kerala that facilities for transmission of Malayalam programmes from Trivandrum T.V. centre should be provided from all T.V. stations in Kerala. But so far, no steps have been taken in this regard.

*The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam

This can be done through microwave link. At present, the low power transmitters in Kerala can transmit only programmes from Delhi. For this reason, the full potentiality of this important medium cannot be exploited and the people are not able to derive full benefits of television. Only by introducing the facility for transmission of Malayalam programmes can this situation be changed.

I, therefore, request the Government to immediately provide the facility to transmit Malayalam programmes from Trivandrum from all the T.V. Stations in Kerala.

[English]

- (iv) **Need to impress upon Haryana Government to get repaired T.V. sets installed under Haryana Community T.V. Viewing Scheme.**

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : In the State of Haryana, Community T.V. viewing Scheme is in a very bad shape. This scheme was introduced in the State of Haryana as a Centrally assisted scheme. As Field Staff responsible to maintain the T.V. sets has not been giving proper attention, more than 33 per cent TV sets have now become unserviceable.

The purpose for which the TV sets were installed under the scheme has completely failed due to the Government's failure to give proper attention, resulting in loss of crores of rupees. Also the people of Haryana have been deprived from viewing the programmes relayed by T.V.

I would request the Central Government to impress upon the Government of Haryana to get the TV sets repaired which were installed under Haryana Community TV Viewing Scheme' and if necessary, give technical assistance.

[Translation]

- (v) **Need to give financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh for helping the farmers affected by hailstorms**

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the damage caused by hailstorms in the Central and Eastern Uttar Pradesh in the recent past and urge the Government to help the farmer affected by this calamity. In my parliamentary constituency hundreds of villages in Ram Sanahi Ghat tehsil of district Barabanki and Bikapur tehsil of district Faizabad have been affected by hail-storms. About 75 to 100 per cent standing crops have been damaged. The farmers have suffered severe blow due to the present hailstorms and occurrence of drought earlier. Now they are facing serious problems of providing meals to their families, fodder to their cattle and taking care of their crops.

I request the Government to provide financial assistance to the State Government and issue suitable directions to them to (1) exempt the affected farmers from payment of revenue, provide irrigation facilities to the farmers, write off the electricity dues, co-operative loans and students fees of the people of the affected areas; (2) grant cash compensations to the affected farmers on the basis of their area of land; (3) provide employment in relief works to the people so that they could get hard cash and foodgrains; (4) ensure distribution of foodgrains, fertilisers and seeds; (5) make arrangements for fodder for their cattle; and (6) provide irrigation facilities for the ensuing crops.

It is hoped that the Central Government will make serious efforts to give financial assistance and extend consultancy services to the State Government for these works.

[English]

- (vi) **Need to improve functioning of telephone system in Etah Parliamentary Constituency. Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): The telephone subscribers in Etah parliamentary constituency in U.P. are facing a lot of difficulties and inconvenience due to the unsatisfactory functioning of the telephone system. The Aliganj telephone exchange has been functioning unsatisfactorily due to frequent technical flaws because of poor maintenance. Most of the telephone exchanges and rural PCOs are either defective or remain out of order because of technical faults. Instead of giving useful service to the subscribers, both of business and working classes, the telephones have become a liability. Persistent complaints about the malfunctioning of the telephone system have not moved the authorities concerned, and the subscribers continue to suffer.

Therefore, with a view to providing better telephone service to the subscribers, I urge the Government to consider the feasibility of providing at the earliest in public interest:

- (1) A direct telephone link between Etah-Aliganj-Patiali-Ganjdwara-Soron-Saket-Sahawar-Dhumri towns;
- (2) Microwave STD line between Aliganj and Delhi;
- (3) Manual type exchange at Aliganj, and
- (4) C.O./P.C.O. facilities for Bargain town area and Nadrala village.

[Translation]

- (vii) **Need to conduct tests for admission I.I.T. and Engineering Colleges in Hindi and other regional languages.**

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hindi has been adopted as an official language and 14 other languages have been notified as national languages in our Constitution. The Constitution envisages Hindi to replace English and the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to be developed and used as official languages gradually. It is certain that proper development of the intellect in our country on a large scale is not possible unless we adopt Indian languages as a medium of instruction. Literature, Science, Technology etc — all subjects should be taught through the medium of Indian languages at all levels. Under the 3-language formula, English should be taught as a language. Respect to language is linked with the respect to the country. But it is quite disappointing to note that some people who have craze for English are insulting the Indian languages *vis-a-vis* English. This is a serious thing.

Combined examinations are held for admission to Engineering College of Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya and to all the five I.I.Ts and the medium of this examination is English. Due to this reason, 90 per cent of the students, who have been educated through the medium of Indian languages up to High School and Inter, are unable to sit in this Combined examination. This is great injustice and owing to this injustice, a good number of intelligent students are deprived of education of science and technology.

I urge the Ministry of Human Resources Development to introduce Hindi and other Indian languages as the medium of the combined entrance examination for all the five IIT's and Engineering college of Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya.

[English]

- (viii) **Need to give financial assistance to Assam for ensuring regular supply of electricity to the areas in Lakhimpur Parliamentary Constituency.**

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): Lakhimpur parliamentary constituency consists of nine Assembly constituencies. It is a matter of great regret that total electricity failure predominates this area, day and night. Due to total electricity failure, till today, there has been no scope for establishment of even a small scale industry. The tea gardens also suffer due to non-availability of electricity. The student community also faces great difficulty in pursuing their regular studies, especially during examination. Due to electricity failure, a number of deaths have occurred during the time of operations in Lakhimpur Civil Hospital. Theft is predominant due to electricity failure. So, I request the Central Government to investigate into the causes and financially help the State Government to make immediate improvements in the supply of electricity, particularly in Lakhimpur parliamentary constituency.

12.20 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House now will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B.R. Bhagat and seconded by Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi on the 24th February, 1988:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in the Session are deeply

grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 22nd February, 1988."

Shri R.L. Bhatia.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: (Amritsar): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The other day, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Amal Datta and Shri Bhattam said that 85 per cent time of this House was wasted by discussing other things and the Budget was not discussed properly; 85 per cent of the Budget was passed by Vote on Account. That is true because our friends in the opposite start discussions on subjects which are less important or which are important from their point of view; and the result is that the valuable time of the House is wasted and important discussions do not take place.

During the last session, Mr. Speaker, you know that most of the time was taken for a discussion on Bofors and all that; and the result was that the Punjab issue was not taken into consideration in the proper sense that it required, drought was not taken into consideration from that angle. So, the national and important issues were not taken into consideration because we insisted that less important issue should be taken up.

Every day, after the Question Hour, after 12 noon you know that they stress on small, small things. Shri Amal Datta said that the planning in this country was arbitrary and was not functioning the way it should have been done; it is under the Executive and it is not playing its role properly. It is not arbitrary because the planning Minister always discusses the planning with the State Chief Ministers. They come with their plans and discuss them with the Planning Minister and then wherever they agree that particular programme starts. So, they cannot call it arbitrary.

[Shri R.L. Bhatia]

The President prescribes the problems before us. He also explains the goals before us and also gives us a message of hope. We pursue the growth in this country within the framework of two parameters—freedom of our country and freedom of our nation. We build institutions in this country to strengthen and guarantee the citizens their democratic rights so that they can take up challenges facing the country. Whether it is with regard to our sovereignty; whether it is with regard to any other problem facing our nation. The biggest problem we had was drought. Drought was so big that in the last century we did not see any example of it. We have seen how the Prime Minister has taken personal interest in the matter. He went to all the States and met local leaders, State Governments and officers and evolved schemes by which we can help those States. This drought is in 15 States and about 45 million hectares of land was involved. Such a gigantic problem has been very nicely tackled because of the management system which the Prime Minister evolved. He himself is monitoring all these schemes and immediate relief was given to all the affected States; even the foodgrains which was required in those remote areas was supplied through fair price shops; a network of fair price shops was opened and such a big and colossal drought was met very nicely.

Even we remember, some time back, when the Britishers were here, in Bengal there was a famine and two million people had died. But see the colossal drought that we have in 15 States and a very big area is involved in it. Everywhere drinking water has been supplied, fodder has been supplied, relief camps have been opened and the result is the nation is tackling this drought problem very nicely. The credit goes to the Prime Minister and his cabinet team.

The other problems that we have are, communalism, terrorism and fundamen-

talism. With regard to all these matters the Prime Minister initiated action. He had a meeting of the National Integration Council and in that Integration Council all the leaders of different parties were involved and some Chief Ministers were also made members of that committee. The committee had many deliberations and a 15 point programme was made by which we could tackle the problem of communalism in this country to satisfy the minorities. Now the process has been sent to different States with the request that they may implement it very soon and I hope by implementing this 15 point programme the communal situation will improve in the country and minorities will feel satisfied.

The question of terrorism and fundamentalism is there. It is such a big problem that it needs that we all face together. We should not take any political advantage out of this situation. We should cooperate together to tackle this because this is a very serious problem. In Punjab it is going on for the last five to six years. By now some other States have also been affected by it. So far as Punjab is concerned it is very evident and clear that the foreign forces have a hand in it, they want to weaken it, they want to destabilise there, they are training our people, they are giving them money, they are giving them arms and they are playing havoc with our country.

The Congress Government, the Central Government made many experiments. First of all Shri Rajiv Gandhi had the Rajiv Gandhi—Longowal agreement, but somehow or the other the other divisions in the Akali party could not help us in this situation. Then we had elections in Punjab. The Akali Government came into power. So, I think a second experiment was taken up that if they come into power perhaps they may deal with the problem, they will tackle the problem of terrorism and they will try to explain to those boys and bring them to the national mainstream. But unfortunately Mr. Barnala with all his efforts could not succeed, because there was a division in

his party and his partymen did not let him function and the result was that he could not succeed.

Now we have another experiment when Mr. Badal has been released. After the release of Mr. Badal there was a great hope that Mr. Badal will try to consolidate all the elements in Punjab, that he will also talk to the boys and give us an alternative. The Press also expected a lot. The opposition parties also felt that Mr. Badal was the answer. But unfortunately what we have seen is that Mr. Badal and his later utterances do not help us. It has rather complicated the situation.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Why do you expect Mr. Badal to help you?

MR. R.L. BHATIA: We want Mr. Badal to play a role in Punjab. After all there are only two parties in Punjab, either there is the Akali party or the Congress party. So, naturally we gave our expectations. Not mine. Even the Press said so.

SHRI VIR SEN: Wrongly placed hopes.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: There are two problems which the foreigners wanted to take advantage of. One was the dissensions, the communal rift among the people and the other was that they wanted to carve out an area known as Khalistan. That is how the foreign powers were trying but they have utterly failed because the people of Punjab have rejected both the points. There is no communal rift among the people of Punjab, Hindus and Sikhs are living like brothers and all their efforts have miserably failed to divide the communities and secondly the question of Khalistan does not arise at all.

Now the question arises as to how we deal with the situation. In this regard I also request the Home Minister and the Prime Minister that they should consult the lead-

ers of the opposition and form a consensus and then we should act so that the situation in Punjab may be better.

The Central Government initiated a new education policy. This policy is an endeavour to meet our national requirements. The new policy envisages that with this new education system we will be able to inculcate in the minds of the students nationalism, patriotism because, at present, there are so many different kinds of schools and teaching shops going on which do not bring the nation together. With this endeavour we have tried to see that we inculcate new education to the children and bring them to the common thought based on our heritage. In the 'Operation Blackboard' that has been introduced, the sole idea is to give them more information and instruction so that the child is well equipped. There is a scheme of teaching 5 lakh teachers so that those teachers spread all over India will be able to give a common line of thinking so far as education is concerned. And about two lakh schools have been opened. This is a very good scheme which the Government of India has started and it is likely to give very good results in the years to come.

The performance of the industrial sector is commendable. It reflects the Government policy and thinking how to stimulate investment as well as production. In 1987-88 the industrial production has gone up to 10.2 per cent from April to November and I think, it will cross 8 per cent in the full year. It is the result of the Government policy that we have got such a good growth.

The small scale industry has also played a very good role. The Government of India has started the fund to help the small scale industry because in the small scale industry with an investment of Rs. 1 lakh there is an employment of 6 to 7 persons, but in the big sector if you invest that much amount, the employment is just for one person. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen the small scale sector which has played a very good role in the growth of this country.

[Shri R.L. Bhatia]

The infrastructure has also been improved. The economy has shown health with the availability of more infrastructure. The growth in power has been 10.2 per cent, coal 7.5 per cent and rail freight 7.4 per cent. All these factors indicate that our economy will be strengthened and will be able to meet the challenges of the present circumstances.

Our foreign policy has safeguarded our sovereignty. To promote national interest, we have been able to contribute in a democratic and just world order. Right from the beginning it has been our policy to strengthen the forces of peace. We have been playing our role in all the forums of the world to see that there is peace in the world because we are a developing country and for us, peace is a must and very imperative.

We can only develop if there is peace. So India has been playing a very important role right from the time of Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and now Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The Six-nation appeal, Delhi Declaration with Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi are very important. Our Prime Minister's role in Harare is the most praise-worthy. He played a leading role in this direction. Even today, both the super powers appreciate our role in this direction because India wants to promote peace and wants to improve the relations with other countries. We have tried to improve our relations with our neighbours also. We have SAARC by which we have been able to have more relationship with our neighbouring countries by way of trade, culture and commerce. But unfortunately, our neighbour, Pakistan, is not promoting that feeling of friendship and brotherliness that we require between the two countries. They are getting arms beyond their need and are trying to create a situation in which both countries have not been able to improve their relations that we want. Our Prime Minister invited Mr. Zia for talks, but he has not come. Now we are sending our Secretary to discuss Afghanistan and

other related matters. We hope better result will follow after the return of our Foreign Secretary.

We attach great importance to China our neighbour. Mr. Pant and Mr. Tiwari have visited China, and their delegation had also come some time back. We hope that we will be able to improve our relations with them because the friendship between India and China is a very vital factor in our foreign policy. The improvement of relations between the two countries will help the growth of trade between them. A 100-crore population market will be open to us and we will be able to play our role together in this region.

We are also supporting the efforts of the General Secretary Mr. Gorbachev in Afghanistan and we wish that the initiative taken by Mr. Gorbachev giving a framework for withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan should take place because that will have a very important bearing in this region. We have got a great relationship with the Soviet Union. We have very cordial relations. We have exchanged leaders. Mr. Gorbachev came here and our Prime Minister also went there. New vistas of science and technology have been opened by which India again very much benefited. We completely support Mr. Gorbachev in his peace initiative because that has also our role.

Last but not the least, you have seen that on the other day our SS Missile 'Prithvi' has had a successful experiment. This is the result of our science and technological advancement which this country has made. We congratulate our scientists, but we also congratulate the Prime Minister who has a special interest in the science and technological development in this country. It is the result of that effort that we have been able to have a big success in this missile system. It has given us a confidence. It has improved our self-reliance in the defence, and India will be able to meet any outside challenge that will come to us.

In the end, I would request that all our friends on the opposite side should also cooperate with us, should not have negative attitude, and should not always try to find loopholes in everything. If they also cooperate, we will be able to meet the dangers which the President has explained to us in his Address—internal as well as external. With these words, I support this Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I rise in support of Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

I have gone through the President's Address which has covered all the important issues. In spite of the unprecedented drought and the disastrous flood, not only the whole nation faced the circumstances boldly, but also the way in which Government controlled the whole situation, deserves appreciation.

There was unprecedented drought in the country and the Prime Minister himself assumed charge of the President of Relief Committee and devoted himself to the relief works to meet the situation arising out of the serious drought. In such a critical situation, the people co-operated with the Government while the main opposition parties did not realise its importance and make concerted efforts to destabilise and root out the Rajiv Government. All of them were supposed to cooperate with the Government when the poor people in the States were craving for help. But at such crucial time, the opposition attempted to weaken the well established Government. The way in which reactionary elements and saboteurs have been tackled and every effort has been made to solve each and every issue, through mutual discussion in democratic manner, is in itself a great achievement. Union territories like Goa, Arunachal Pradesh have been given the status of State. It shows the Government's unflinching faith in the democracy and its clear policy of strengthening it. It is the result of the Government clear policy. I would urge the Government to consider the cases of other Union territories also and bring them under the democratic set up.

I would like to tell you one thing Elections have been held recently in the three North-Eastern States—Nagaland, Meghalaya and Tripura. The people of these areas have given their clear verdict that they want to strengthen the country. We want the unity of the nation. We do not want to create any situation which can harm the unity and integrity of the nation. The main opposition parties do not want to realise this thing. That is why they criticise the Government. This is why they organised a regional party and raised a regional issue. But they could not succeed because the people of that area wanted to join the main stream of the country to strengthen it. This is an important point. It has been possible because in spite of the various castes, languages and religions in the country, the government adopts the policy of providing equal opportunities to all for the stability and strength of the country.

This is the result of that policy. Recently elections were held in Tripura. The Government needs to be praised for the steps it took there to preserve democracy and protect people and their voting rights. The people of that state have proved that it is futile to use politically motivated violence to intimidate people and to take their votes forcibly. The ruling party which had been ruling in that State for the past 10 years has been removed from power. In this manner, the people of Tripura have expressed their verdict against a Government which had denied them their rights and personal liberty.

Just now some hon. Members raised the question as to why the Central Government deployed troops in that area. In reply to their criticism, I want to reiterate that circumstances in the State were such that three days before the elections, 50-60 people were killed in a day. And all the victims are from the poor classes. At that time people over there pleaded that they did not want elections but wanted their lives, their assets and their children to be protected. In such a situation it became necessary to take such a step. If this step had not been

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

taken then 40-45% of the population would not have cast their votes. The final result, then, would not have been a clear manifestation of the will of the masses. The deployment of troops has provided security to these people against the G. N. P. and its activists. For this also the Government deserves to be praised. As to the question of calling in the army at the time of elections, I want to say that elections were held on 1st-2nd only one battalion could reach Tripura on 1st. The remaining troops reached there after 5th-6th. It is true that even before this, the Chief Minister of the State constantly urged the Central Government to send the army and paramilitary forces to the State. It is not a fact that they never asked for help. When the army actually landed there, the State Government did not oppose it. Then elections were held. Till that day the Chief Minister of the State thanked the people of the State because the elections had been conducted in a peaceful atmosphere. When the counting of votes started, even at that time, he did not utter a single words against the deployment of troops but when the counting was complete and he saw that his party had been ousted and the Congress had won, from this point of time, he started criticising that the elections had been rigged and it was high-handedness of the congress party

What happened in the recent Panchayat election in West Bengal.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What the Speaker disallowed, now you will allow.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: In the Panchayat elections that were held**

I would like to say one thing more that**

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a ridiculous charge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It would not go on record.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Why? I am not naming anybody. I have not named anybody. How can you say so? It is my right to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regarding the State Ministers, that can be discussed in the Assembly, not here. The hon. Speaker has already given the ruling that this cannot be discussed here.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: No When the Opposition leaders have alleged against us that we rigged the election, how did you allow that. Arbitrarily it cannot be said. It has been said publicly by the Ministers. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is your habit, new culture that every time, Speaker's ruling is challenged.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: When you are alleging against us, then it is good. When we can reply to you, you do not want to listen. At that time, you oppose that. What is the fun?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (JADAVPUR): You please digest it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why should I digest filthy thing.

I would not touch it. (Interruptions.)

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I also want to say that after losing in the elections in Tripura, the Communist Party of India (Marxists) is crying that the Congress Party has rigged the elections. You should

first see the situation which has been created in Tripura. Elections were held on the 2nd, the Government was constituted on the 5th and only after that date, 63 members of the T.N.V. were captured. After their capture, not a single untoward incident has taken place in the State till now. I would like to draw your attention to the statement made by the former Chief Minister of Tripura. He has said that we people are not in power. So, now there will be bloodshed over there and peace will be disturbed. He is making provocative statements and creating fear in the minds of Adivasi people. A former Chief Minister is saying that just because this party is not in power, there will be riots and disturbances. And all this when history is witness to the fact that in 1980 when his party was in power, a lot of Adivasis and others were killed in riots. This is the reason why feelings of secessionism and separatism are growing in this country. These feelings grew among the people whenever opposition parties came to power in various States. The Assam Movement and Punjab problem can be cited as recent examples.

Another point I want to reiterate is regarding Vijay Harangwal, the T.N.V. leader in Tripura. Many others have also mentioned that the sedition case against him was withdrawn when the Left Front Government came into power. I would like to ask members of the opposition as to how many people were apprehended and how many were punished. The democratic environment in the State has been adversely affected. But now, the people of Tripura with their courage and aspirations have saved democracy in Tripura and have restored it there.

While concluding I want to say that I support the Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address. With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, on

behalf of All India Anna DMK, I support the motion moved by the hon. Member Shri B.R. Bhagat.

Following the path shown by our late great leader Shri M.G. Ramachandran, we support this motion.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Which group?

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: I am coming to clear the doubts of this House.

We are with the people. I am replying to our colleague. Our great leader Shri M.G. Ramachandran fully supported the Rajiv Government. We are always in coordination with the Rajiv Government.

But to our disappointment, just a day before the President's address, I found in the newspaper that one of my colleagues has said that they will boycott the President's address.

Our leader is not only in this Parliamentarians' heart but in the heart of the people. He is still living in the hearts of the people of Tamil Nadu. I promise to this House that we follow the path of our great leader Shri Anna consistently and continuously and I support this motion.

I hope this august House will be cleared of its doubts. It is not the faction that counts but it is the fact that we are one with the people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They will debar you.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: The dismissed party may claim like that. I have cleared the doubts of this House in the most democratic and the most parliamentary way. What are we and where are we? We are with the people as our great leader was with the people.

Due to the worst droughts in 1966-67 and 1979-80, 15 states, nearly 269 districts

[Shri Kadambur Janarthanan]

and 45 crore hectares of land, have been affected by drought. The inflationary wholesale price index has been contained at 9.8% unlike that of 21% in 1979-80. We have to congratulate both the Central and State Government Administration. They have monitored the Administration in such a way that the worst drought has not affected the people in the worst manner as it ought to have affected.

In the President's address, it has been mentioned that 471 million mandays of employment have been created under the NREP and RLEGP. It would have been better if they would have announced the number of beneficiaries instead of mandays.

We are glad that in the President's address it has been noted that the nation can be strengthened only if the farmers and the farming community are strengthened. We are really glad to see these lines in the President's address. But looking to the practical condition of Tamil Nadu, I find that the Cauvery water problem is causing lot of trouble to Tanjore, the rice bowl district of Tamil Nadu. I do not know how the Government is going to achieve the 166 million tonne foodgrain target for the year, 1988-89, if we delay the reference of the Cauvery dispute to the tribunal.

I appeal to the House and through you to the Ministry of Shri Rajiv Gandhi Government that the Cauvery dispute should be referred to the tribunal and that it should be settled. This was the main aim of Shri M.G. Ramachandran. Otherwise, the whole of Tamil Nadu will be lacking in rice production. I hope and trust that the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi would come to the rescue of the Tamil people by referring the Cauvery dispute to the tribunal sooner.

13.00 hrs.

We hope, the Government of India will form a tribunal to settle the Cauvery Water

Dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu hope and believe that the new National Water Policy of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government will definitely solve and settle the Cauvery Water Dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu by allowing it to a tribunal.

Coming to the National Housing Policy, though it is late it should be set up in this Session without fail so that the shelterless people of our country will be guaranteed shelter-ownership before the end of 1995 at least. Further, our achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains by our Kisans' effort should be followed.

Coming to education, the President has mentioned about the students character and mentioned about the building up of the moral fibre of our students. It is a welcome measure. Character building of students should be done at the very base of primary and elementary school education. It should be a syllabus in the educational curriculum. Further, to discipline the students at the stage of University and Secondary Education is impossible in the modern days. Therefore, it should be imparted even at the primary stage and elementary stage of school education.

Coming to industrial sickness, I would like to say that the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction set up under the Sick Institutional Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1987 alone cannot solve the problem. Pouring money into a sick industrial unit which is non-viable is something like injecting blood into a deadbody. Coming to this point, I would like to bring it to the notice of this hon. House that the President's speech has commended the industrial sector. He said: "Since 1984-85, industry has grown at the rate of between 8.5 to 9 per cent per annum. The momentum continued into 1987-88 with the general index of industrial production showing a growth of 10.7 per cent in April-November 1987. For the year as a whole, it is likely to exceed 8 per cent as the effects of the drought become evident in the non-agriculture sectors." This is the statement

contained in the President's Address. But I would like to quote the Prime Minister's speech while he was speaking on the occasion of presentation of the Prime Minister's Shram Awards for 1987. In that function he said: "The industrial growth rate in the past few years had gone up from three per cent to five per cent." Here, I would quote the Prime Minister's exact wording: "If we measure it with the population increase ratio, it comes down to one or two per cent. This state of affairs was not acceptable since the figure is even lower than some developing countries, let alone the developed ones." Our Prime Minister has said this. I would further like to tell the House that the prestigious Shram Ratna and Shram Bushan awards have not been awarded to anyone in that function. These awards are given to the workers of outstanding calibre for contribution in production and showing innovative abilities of a high order. Therefore, these two awards have not been awarded to anybody, in the Public sector. Definitely, there is a difference between the President's Address and the Prime Minister's speech, as far as industrial growth rate is concerned. Therefore, it is evident that the functioning of the Public Sector is not up to the mark. But we expect and hope that at least in the new years to come—before 2000 AD—the Public Sector will recognise its importance and rectify their fault. We have to diagnose as to where the cause for industrial sickness lies. But, to my mind, the sickness lies in the management. Therefore, the management should be toned up. Only technical people should be appointed as Head of the Institutions in the Public Sector. Our Prime Minister has said: "Paying more than the income would ultimately lead to industrial sickness which is neither in the interest of the worker nor the Nation". Therefore, regarding labour-payment and labour wages also it is true that we have to rethink and put a ceiling as to where we should stand in the Public Sector. Financial discipline should be enforced in the Public Sector. Unless financial discipline is enforced in the Public Sector, the Public Sector can never give the results what the country is expected to give.

Lastly, I come to point of foreign policy. We thank the Rajiv's Government for having the Indo-Ceylon Accord, which after three or four years of dreadful nights in the neighbouring ceylon we, Tamilians have got some hope. Now just four days back train has started running between Colombo and Jaffna for the first time. Therefore, whatever we are doing the sincerity has borne the fruits. But according to the latest position, the House must know what is the real position of the LTTE there? Is there any secret talk going on between the Government of Colombo and the LTTE. The House must be clear on that idea. There is no use of our IPKF people dying there for the neighbouring country. If that is so, Government must be very careful and at this juncture, I want to stress about the Sethu Samudrum Project in the national interest. In the Presidential Address, our Hon. His Excellency Venkataraman, coming from Tamil Nadu, we expected that he should mention something about the Sethu Samudrum Project which is good not only for the whole of Tamil Nadu People but for the entire nation's defence and everything. As long as we have proceeded with the Indo-Ceylon Accord, if that Accord has to come to success by 1989 or 1990, Sethu Samudrum Project is a must and it must be included in the Plan. Sir, as our great leader MGR was stressing to the dynamic, young Prime Minister Rajivji, we appeal to the House through you that the Sethu Samudrum Project should be included in the plan. With this, I thank you and conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2.05 P.M.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Haroobhai Mehta.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Sir, I am grateful to the esteemed President for his Address which encompasses a broad spectrum of national and international issues. The Address highlights our national achievements in our march towards the realisation of our national goals. The Address rightly underlines our re-dedication to the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism.

The President has rightly emphasised that our Independence was the precursor of our further national struggles for building a society informed by socio-economic justice. It was quite right for him to highlight that our primary goal has been rapid eradication of poverty and establishment of all round equality. Several steps have been taken by our Government led by the young dynamic leader, Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The direct assault on poverty through poverty alleviation programmes has registered a remarkable success. It is heartening to note that last year alone through IRDP 23.4 million families have been lifted above the poverty line. 71 million mandays of employment were generated through our NREP and RLEGP.

In my respectful submission, the brightest portion in the President's Address is the one relating to India's contribution to the cause of world peace. As a leader of the non-aligned movement, India has given a remarkable contribution in the expression of the opinion of the third world against the armament race and in favour of creation of a world without violence.

The President has rightly appreciated the historical development, that is, the INF treaty signed between Mr. Regan, President of the United States, and Mr. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU. If I may say so, the foundation for this agreement was laid not in Moscow nor in Washington. It was laid at New Delhi in the shape of Delhi Declaration made by Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and the General Secretary, Mr. Gorbachev in November, 1986. The importance of this has been acknowledged in terms by Soviet Ambassador to India, Mr. V.N. Rykov. Mr. Rykov had said that Delhi Declaration, which called for nuclear-free and non-violent world, was the forerunner of this Treaty, signed in Washington on 8th December 1988.

The six-nation initiative pioneered by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and developed by Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi expressing the public opinion of five continents representing six nations belonging to various camps has played a very vital role in ensuring that reason must prevail over sense of domination through war-mongering. The Stockholm summit of these six nations held in January this year, wherein our Prime Minister played a leading role, is an important follow-up of the impact of INF Treaty.

Sir, India-Soviet friendship is strong mainly because the people of the two nations share the common ideals of world without violence. The language of the Indian people spoken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the language of the Soviet people spoken by Mr. Gorbachev on the necessity of ensuring the world without violence, while addressing the historic festive meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, are identical. I have the honour to testify this to this august House since I along with two other esteemed colleagues of mine, Shri Ram Ratan Ram and Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharief had the proud privilege of representing the AICO at the said meeting of the Central Committee of the CRSU.

The India festival in Soviet Union and the soviet festival in India will further strengthen the bonds of friendship.

The President has given realistic assessment of our relations with the USA in juxtaposition with reference to the strong friendship with the Soviet Union. True, the Indian people and the people of USA are equally friendly. It is, therefore, that our bilateral relations with USA, particularly in the technological and economical fields, have been developing from year to year. We cannot, however ignore that the USA continues to assist the provocative efforts of Pakistan, which is today used as a strategic US surrogate for possible military action against both the Soviet Union and India. US provides military assistance to Pakistan without imposing conditions against nuclear proliferation.

The environment of India-US relations has unfortunately been heavily polluted by US policies and it will not be easy to disinfect it so far as the vast majority of Indian population is concerned. Similarly, the continued US denial of readiness to demilitarise Indian Ocean and to prevent CIA from carrying de-establishment efforts against the Government established by law in India and to de-establish our democratic system in general. The economic exploitation of various US dominated financial, economic agencies can also not be overlooked. The cautious approach regarding our relations with US implied from the graceful expression of the President in para 59 of the address, deserves to be understood in the right perspective.

Sir Gujarat is beholden to the Prime Minister and the Government for the clearance given by the Government of India to Sardar Sarovar Project is both from environment and forest angles. Narmada is the life-line of Gujarat. Therefore, take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to the Government of India for giving the clearance of this Project. The achievements of India have been rightly highlighted in the President's Address. We have all reasons to be proud for that especially because the same have been achieved in the midst of grave internal disturbances and impediments-natural as well as man-made.

I am, however, confident that this is the Government which will not like to rest on laurels. The President's Address itself points out the need to endeavour for further achievements especially towards the eradication of poverty. We are aware that while a lot has been done towards this goal, much more requires to be achieved. As of today, 280 millions of people are living a sub-human life being below the poverty line. There is achievement in the field of economics too. We have undoubtedly crossed over from dependence to independence, but we have to be cautious in the assessment also. The GNP record may not be always reflecting the real progress in terms of benefit to the last man of our country. As has been rightly pointed out by Professor Bhabatosh Datta in his article on Economic Growth, Development and Progress, published in Yojna, a Rs. 500 crore outlay on luxury apartments may make a larger contribution to the GNP statistics than a Rs. 400 crore outlay on low income housing. Similarly, a Rs. 100 crores investment in polyester fabric production may contribute equally to GNP as a hundred crore rupees outlay on a project for handloom cloth production. But the GNP computed in terms of prices without any consideration of social priorities, cannot provide realistic measure of economic growth.

The President has rightly pointed out that we have built substantial buffer stocks. However, until and unless we are in a position to ensure that every citizen of India gets a square meal, gets 450 to 470 grams of foodgrains, which is the per capita per day availability of today-irrespective of his purchase capacity, we cannot feel a full sense of satisfaction. For in a country dedicated to socialist ideals, we cannot bear with a situation where some crores of people cannot get two square meals a day merely because they are unemployed or they have zero purchase capacity. Our achievement in the matter of food production and distribution of grains will have to be measured in these terms. Food must be made available equally to all irrespective of their purchasing capacity.

[Shri Haroo Bhai Mehta]

I am reminded of Mr. Aneurin Bewan in the Houses of Commons saying on one occasion that England is founded on coal and is surrounded by fishes but it is suffering from shortage of both coal and fisheries. Let this not be said about India. We have abundant agricultural production but millions of people go without two square meals per day.

The President has quite rightly held out a promise for bringing more beneficial legislations for industrial workers and has narrated steps taken by Government for unorganised workers. But there also, I may point out with all humility that something more is required to be done.

About 1.5 lakh industrial units are closed today. 130 textile mills are closed in India. In Gujarat alone 28 textile mills are closed. In the city of Ahmedabad, 16 private textile mills are closed. There is gross mismanagement on the part of private mill owners, siphoning of funds for their personal ends and sometimes they finance their diversification programmes at the cost of parent textile mills. The House is aware that about Rs. 4600 crores of bank loans are today bogged down in sick units. There is brazen faced violation of Sections 25M, 25N and 25O of the Industrial Disputes Act in the matter of lay off, retrenchment and closures. All these factors have conspired together to throw thousands of industrial workers out of job.

The national textile policy and our industrial policy may have to be reviewed in order to arrest the process of closures, drastically punish the offending employers and revive the closed units. This is an urgent need and any delay or complacency will be detrimental to the working people of our country.

The President has rightly emphasised the need to curb communalism in our country. The last year witnessed gruesome occurrences at Meerut. The Meerut riots that took place in May-June, 1987,

resulted into 320 victims dying in Meerut and Muzaffarnagar. In Gujarat alone there were 94 incidents of communal violence. A number of incidents of communal violence took place in Karnataka also and according to the figures given in the *New Age* and *a Congress(I) Weekly*, 726 such incidents took place in Karnataka between 1985 and 1987. It is time to remind all people to what Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said, namely that it is the duty of the majority of Indian to protect the life and property of the minorities. Urgent steps are necessary in order to restore a sense of security among the minorities and build a confidence among all people that this country is devoted to secularism and that the people of all communities shall live with mutual trust and without any hatred. And for this, we have to gird up our institutions including media which must include the TV and other public media under Government control towards propagating secular ideas. After all, it is really no use trying to pose as if secularism means merely equal freedom to all religions and nothing more. It is much more. Secularism also means fighting obscurantism and denial of State patronage to religious functions and dogmas. This is precisely what is needed today. Secularism is under great stress today and that is why obscurantism and communalism are the biggest damagers to our national fabric.

The broad spectrum of the Address can hardly be fully discussed in a compass of 10-15 minutes but I have tried to deal with certain glaring aspects thereof.

Progress is a continuous process. Every programme must open the doors for attaining further heights. More, it must be applied as an instrument of social transformation and its benefits must be within the reach of all.

In the forty years of freedom, progress has been registered in every dimension ranging from agriculture to atomics. We have travelled a long distance, but still we have miles to go.

[Translation]

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balla):
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. First of all I want to thank the President of India for his first thought provoking Address. I whole-heartedly support all the issues included in his Address. His Address is highly encouraging and enlists various achievements. A special mention has been made about eradication of poverty. Emphasis has also been laid on the need of increasing employment opportunities in urban and rural areas. Speaking on the reconstitution of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Commission, he mentioned that the importance given to the welfare and development of the deprived classes can be assessed from 14,000 crores outlay for them in the Seventh Plan. While speaking on the drug abuse, he said that it not only endangered the youth of our country but also weakend the social and moral fabric of the nation.

While throwing light on the 20 Point Programme the Hon. President has declared it to be an important tool and guideline of the responsive administration. In the Address satisfaction has been expressed on the progress of these programmes and the policy of making cheap and quick justice available to weaker sections. He has stated that 20 Point Programme has aroused new hopes in the rural areas. While dealing with the Punjab problem, the indication given by the Hon. President to start negotiations and renounce violence in his Address is definitely praiseworthy. Some misguided secessionist elements cannot be allowed to disintegrate the country. The Government should simultaneously try to find a solution to this problem through negotiations and also deal with the secessionist elements firmly. Government should try to check increasing terrorism in Darjeeling and Tripura also on the same lines.

The Hon. President has expressed regret in clear words about non-cooperative attitude of Pakistan in his Address. I believe all the hon. Members will

also express their dissatisfaction over the non-cooperative attitude of Pakistan in improving relations between India and Pakistan.

The Hon. President acclaimed the political farsightedness and wisdom of the Hon. Prime Minister and his colleagues while referring to the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement of July 1987 in his Address. While praising the gallant soldiers, the Hon. President has reiterated that the sacrifice of the soldiers of the Indian Peace Keeping Force shall not be in vain.

The Hon. President has rightly expressed his displeasure over the supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan by America. This action of America has encouraged arms race in the continent. As far as the question of relations with Soviet Union is concerned, the Hon. President has reiterated that the relations with Soviet Union have always been warm and friendly and significant advancement has been made in several fields. The mutual goodwill of the two countries has found spectacular expression in the Festivals organised in the two countries.

We must appreciate the achievements of the various programmes run under 20 Point Programme for the upliftment of farmers, rural agricultural labourers and other backward sections of society. The Government must take these programmes to those areas which have till now remained untouched.

For the emancipation of women Government have taken several steps, but desired results could not be achieved in the direction. The Government should take measures on war footing for the emancipation of women in every field to enable them to participate in the all round development of the country.

The indication given in President's Address to set up a National Housing Bank for solving the housing problem of weaker and poor sections is quite useful and significant. There is dire need of providing

[Prof. Chandra Bhanu Devi]

regular employment to economically weaker sections. They can derive the benefit from various schemes provided they get regular employment.

In the Address mention has been made about remarkable progress achieved in the field of family welfare but there is need to further bring down the birth rate in the country as a whole. In my view family welfare programme should be implemented on war footing, as basically this is the root cause of all the problems.

It is necessary to attract the Youth towards self-employment. Unemployed youths soon get frustated and adopted the path of destruction and play in the hands of anti-social elements. It is absolutely necessary to increase the employment opportunities by setting up small and village industries opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I attach much importance to this Address for our Republic in the beginning of the year. We must try to achieve what has been envisaged in the President's Address and we shall definitely achieve the same.

Last year we achieved success on various fronts. I want to submit that the need of the hour is that all of us must work together to maintain the tempo of development and this is the opportune time for us to unite and work for strengthening democracy and secularism in the country, in order to fight the anti-national forces trying to destroy the unity and integrity of the nation.

With these words, I once again support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I stand here to oppose it

because it has failed to give any direction to the nation on all the major problems which are being faced by the country. While moving this Motion, our colleague Shri Bhagat said that the biggest challenge at the moment is the Punjab problem. But it is very unfortunate that the Central Government which has created this Punjab problem has failed to take any action or come out with any proposal to solve it. I think it is the policy of the Central Government to prolong problems first, complicate them and to exploit them for the narrow political considerations. It prolonged the Mizo problem. It prolonged the Naga problem. First, it created the Punjab problem and—Mr. Bhagat has himself said it—now it has complicated the problem. May I ask him who has complicated it? It is the non-action of the Government; it is the narrow political consideration to further the interests of the ruling party which has complicated the problem. Now, when it has been complicated, who stops the Government from solving it? He has himself also said that there must be some political will. Who is lacking that political will? Is our Prime Minister lacking in it? Firstly, he took some initiative. He signed an Accord with Longowal. He never took any step to implement that Accord. For us, for all practical purposes the Rajiv-Longowal Accord is no more. It is dead. After signing the Accord, it was the sole responsibility of the surviving person to implement it. It was the sole responsibility of our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to solve the problem. But due to reasons best known to him, whether he lack political will to solve it or implement it—it is better known to him—this problem has not yet been solved. The Government is tackling this problem and talking is as a law and order problem. It cannot be solved through the measures which can solve a law and order problem. This is basically and fundamentally a political problem. It can be only solved through political initiatives. As I was saying, first they prolong it and then complicate the problem. Our Prime Minister is very quick in signing the Accords. He has signed the Assam Accord. But that is also not being implemented properly. There is unrest in

Assam also. He has involved India in signing Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. I think, this is a mis-adventure. We are losing in terms of both money and men. There is no sight of any solution to the Sri Lankan problem. Even our High Commissioner in Sri Lanka has voiced his concern that some elements some responsible people in the Sri Lankan Government are having secret talks with the militant, with LTTE, over the head of the Indian Government. So, no solution is visible in Sri Lanka also. I think we have unnecessarily involved ourselves in this problem.

So far as our institutions are concerned one by one Government is scuttling everything. The judiciary is under strain. Democratic institutions are being violated.

May I know what the Central Government did when thousands of Sikhs—men, women and children—were burnt alive, and their properties worth crores of rupees looted and burnt? Does not the Constitution give them the right to be protected? In the very capital of this country—Delhi—Government has failed to protect them. What did the Government do? What has Government done after that? Has any person—political, bureaucratic or anti-social—been punished so far? Has anybody been arrested?

So far as detenus in the Jodhpur jail are concerned, have we heard anywhere else that for years together, people are put in jail without any proper trial? Is the judiciary, this democratic institution, giving the same protection to Sikhs who have sacrificed a lot, in much greater proportion to their population, for securing independence for this country? Even after independence, for maintaining and protecting this independence, they have given their lives. But today, in response to the propaganda in the media, they are being made suspect in the eyes of the people. Is it the reward they are being given?

I think India is democratic and secular country. But the minorities are not feeling secure here. There are clashes in so many parts of the country. Hindu-Muslim

clashes are there. Sikhs are being hated. I think Government must do everything possible to win the confidence of the minorities. Otherwise, it will be a stigma on the very secular character of our country, if minorities feel insecure. The weaker sections of the society are also being exploited. Force is being used against them. Women are also being exploited and gang-raped. I think property, life and every thing else of people are insecure in the country. There is pessimism everywhere. Lawyers are on strike. Factory workers are disgusted. Government employees are also on revolt. Everything should be done according to law. But in Punjab fake encounters are held, false cases are being cooked up against people and government is not providing security to the people. There should be a rule of law everywhere and everybody should be equal before law.

This trend of the government to concentrate, to centralise power is a dangerous trend. Decentralisation of power is the core for development. Non-Congress Government in various States have got a raw deal at the hand of the Centre. Governors are being appointed over and above without their proper consultation just to create trouble for the non-Congress governments. Government have failed miserably to control the prices. The prices are touching new heights because government is patronising and is very soft towards hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers. Blackmoney is running a parallel economy. They are co-existing with each other and the President has failed to announce any steps to unearth this blackmoney, which is the main problem, which is the basic problem and which is increasing inflation.

Corruption has become a household word; corruption is in high places, in high political places. We have been discussing Bofors deal, Fairfax deal, German Submarine deal, etc. The names of banks and middle man have been mentioned, but nothing has been done to root out corruption; no proper steps have been announced to root out corruption from high places, from

[Shri Charanjit Singh Walla]

high political places, bureaucratic places and from our society.

Unemployment has also increased due to the wrong policy of the government. Now, about 3 million people, educated youths are unemployed. Under-employment and rural unemployment are beyond any number. So, the government must formulate some police, concrete policy to root out unemployment, to bring down unemployment.

So far as farmers are concerned, their demands are not met. They do not get remunerative prices for their produce.

In the end I would like to say that the government says that the unity and integrity of the country is at stake. It is not at stake. Nobody can question and mar the unity and integrity of the country. It is the wrong policies of the government, it is the tendency of the government which is responsible for creating this suspicion, for creating this sense of uncertainty.

I hope and suggest that the government must reformulate, reschedule its policies. They should abandon narrow political considerations and in the interest of the country, they should come out with concrete proposals for solving the problems of the country.

In the end, I again oppose this Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The Hon. President has mentioned in detail the various welfare programmes run by the Government for every section of the society:

Today, our Government is running var-

ious programme for the upliftment of the people living below the poverty line under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has a soft corner for the underprivileged classes. He has done a lot to eradicate poverty. Various welfare schemes have been launched to help the middle class and the farmers. While going through the 20-Point Programme we find that no section of the society has been left untouched and all sections are going to benefit from this programme.

It is highly deplorable that some persons as well as opposition parties are trying to undermine the good work done by the Government and are misguiding people. I want to submit that all the inputs e.g. fertilizers, seeds, water and electricity needed by the farmers for cultivation are being made available to the farmers and not a single farmer faces difficulty in procuring these inputs. In spite of the present shortage of electricity, if somebody wants to obtain an electricity connection and submits a form duly filled in, efforts are made to grant electricity connection to him.

I want to state that our Government is definitely determined to establish big industries in all the districts. Side by side, efforts are definitely being made to spread a network of small scale industries in all the districts to provide work to those willing people who are jobless.

The main task of Central as well as the State Governments today is to provide fresh and pure drinking water to people of all section living in the country and the states. We are providing such water to them through the India Mark-II pumps. There were such villages and places in the east where no arrangements could be made for supply of potable water. We had tried to supply water through small water tanks and by laying pipe-lines but we were not able to supply enough amount of water. By installing India Mark-II hand-pumps, we are trying to supply water to two hundred to two hundred and fifty people today. We are trying to supply water through these means to the localities inhabited by farmers and poor people who

belong to scheduled castes and weaker sections and to the villages and districts inhabited by our *Advisai* brethren. I have stated again and again in this House that there are such places in the area in our Tehsil where water could not be supplied even on occasions of marriage and sometimes the marriage parties had to return due to non-supply of water. By providing India Mark-II and by spreading a network of this type of pumps, our Government has arranged for adequate supply of water. But I want to say that there is still shortage of India Mark-II type hand pumps and there is need to increase their number so that the people can get water properly.

I would also like to say that our nation can be strengthened only when agriculture of this country is strengthened and our farmers become stronger. Our efforts towards becoming self-reliant in food have proved very effective. We have created big buffer stocks of foodgrains and have been able to overcome very difficult situation. Under various programmes for production of rice, etc., production has gone up in the eastern states. The Government is determined to increase food production to 1750 lakh tonnes by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. More attention would be paid towards increasing production in this critical situation. A working group has been established in this connection. I wanted to say that many such plans are being implemented.

Besides, I would also like to say that Indo-Sri Lanka Accord is being appreciated by the people of our country. This can be observed, whether one is sitting in a tea stall, and whether travelling by a train or a bus. Everywhere one hears people appreciating this agreement. Our Prime Minister has concluded this agreement with great courage and bravery. The way he is working today, is before you all. But efforts are being made to mislead the people of the country. The name of Bofors is being talked about. Our colleagues in opposition parties mention Bofors. The people in our opposition parties have gone to the extent of saying that the guns supplied by Bofors are stuffed with hay. But I want to say that

when the state of guns was analysed, the capacity of the guns revealed that it was even more than given out. Therefore I want to say it now whether it is Bofors or Fairfax, the people would not be taken in by those who want to mislead them. The people of our country know it very well that our Government, our leaders, the Members of Parliament and others are serving them well and are making efforts for the welfare of the people.

I would also like to say that we are trying to provide electricity in each and every hut, we are trying to provide water to every field and we are also trying to provide educational facilities to all near their homes so that they have not to cover long distances for receiving education. Our Navodaya Vidyalas are of the type with which culture of our nation is interlinked. Today, our boys of Jaunpur and North India go to South India and the boys from South India come to North India for education. Thus, our culture will get intermixed and this is in progress. I want to stress that there are some people in our country who want to destroy every thing and want to mislead the people. Therefore, I want to say to my colleagues in opposition that they should appreciate if something good is done for the welfare of the society about which they are also worried. Just now Bofors was being talked about. Some days back, when a motion for extension of the tenure of the Bofors Committee was under consideration in the Parliament, colleagues in the opposition parties opposed it. Earlier they had insisted upon to form a Committee and when now the Committee has been constituted and his work is going on properly and inquiries are being made properly, it is being opposed by them now. On the one hand they have an eye on the press and on the other hand, they walk out after expressing their views. That has been their one point programme. They don't want to express themselves and if others want to say something, they are not prepared to listen to them. If somebody talks in public interest, they should try to listen to him.

About environment, I want to state that if

[Shri Kamla Prasad Singh]

we do not get fresh air or pure water, we will have to face problems definitely. We are trying to purify air now by planting new trees. We are striving to provide fresh air to the people. We are definitely trying to build hospitals in every district from the health point of view. I also wish to point out that crores of rupees are granted as drought relief to the drought-affected people. We are trying to construct roads to connect various Judicial Panchayat villages. We are self-dependent as regards foodgrains. Our Government, our Hon. Prime Minister, our Chief Ministers and our Ministers have been saying that no person will be allowed to die of starvation despite the prevailing situation of drought. This is my challenge that no person has so far died because of drought. If the Government is doing such a good work, we should appreciate the Government.

With these words, I wish to say that we will have to make efforts to make rapid development, and maintain unity and integrity of the country. But today, I see that some people are trying to create hindrance in the way of development, unity and integrity of our country. Disunity in our country will definitely result in its disintegration. So, I wish to say that both the ruling party and the opposition should unitedly try for the unity of the country. Country is supreme, and in order to maintain unity, integrity and pace of development of the country we should not do anything which obstructs our country's progress. All Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians in our country are united. In such a state, we are fully determined to maintain unity, integrity and the pace of development of the country. I want to congratulate the Prime Minister and all my colleagues for our commitment to develop our country rapidly. In this task, 75 crores of our people are with the Congress Party and Rajiv Gandhi and are also ready to shed their blood at one call.

15.00 hrs.

Today, the people who are trying to mislead the public are being opposed tooth

and nail. They will not be successful in their mission and they will not be able to mislead the people who are very vigilant. All their accusations have already been refuted and there is now nothing left on the basis of which any section of our society can be misled.

With these words, I heartily welcome and support the Address.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vai-shali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Our Hon. President has indicated what type of India we want to make. Much emphasis has been laid on secularism, social equality and the protection of democracy. From the picture of our country which he has drawn before us, it is quite obvious that we want to ensure equality, social justice, removal of poverty and disease by making use of scientific methods. Thus, he has shown us the goal. The objectives inspired by Mahatma Gandhi during the freedom struggle and later well-clarified under the guidance of Jawaharlalji have again been set out before us.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVRAJESWARI in the Chair]

A resolution to establish a socialistic pattern of society was adopted by the Congress at Avadi which was enshrined in our Constitution during the period of Indiraji. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had also introduced a planned development programme and had made efforts for making country's economy self-reliant. By following the same policy Indiraji led the country to progress in every field.

Similarly, the President has mentioned in his Address about the development of industries. Indiraji had first given much emphasis on removing poverty in order to bring social equality. She adopted a twenty-point programme to wage a war

against poverty. Presently, our Prime Minister has also given priority to this programme and a huge amount of money has been earmarked for it. Special programmes have been launched for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and now special attention is being paid towards them. Much emphasis is being given on the programmes for eradication of poverty

It is true that in the last 40 years, our country has progressed a lot during the last three years our country has progressed much more under the leadership of our Prime Minister. This progress is praiseworthy and noteworthy. Our Prime Minister has even visited villages after villages to assess the progress so far made and also visited the poor and backward areas to take stock of the situation. The Prime Minister himself has visited the distant places of the country to review the progress made under various programmes.

The Hon. President has mentioned in his Address that 234 lakh families living below the poverty line have been helped but there is still a lot to do. There is great discontent in the tribal areas. There is need to find out the reasons for this discontent. Only such Officers should be posted there who are concerned about the problems of tribals and are also dedicated to serve them. Our objective is to uplift the poor and the deprived class of the society so that the gap between the rich and the poor may be reduced and the disparities removed. There is a need to pay more attention towards the poverty eradication programme. The Government must see if the tribals are being benefited or not by these programmes which are made for their welfare. There is a need to change the present system to improve the existing social set-up.

Our Prime Minister has adopted a new Education Policy. There is two-fold education system in India. The first one is fol-

lowed in public schools through which the children from prosperous families are benefited and the second one is followed in Government schools. The standard of education in Government schools is very low. The education policy and the standard of schools is being improved through the Operation Black Board and the standard of Education is being raised. The talented ones do not get opportunities to develop their talent for lack of good arrangements in Government schools. In my view, the Operation Black Board will serve the purpose. There is a plan to train five lakh teachers every year. There is a lot of improvement in the salaries and other service conditions of Teachers. It is hoped that Teachers will do their job loyally and devotedly. There is an arrangement to give special education in Navodaya Schools in which admission is given on the basis of the marks obtained in the qualifying examination. It has been said just now that almost 41% of the students belonging to the poor families have been able to get themselves enrolled in these schools. The Government would bear the whole expenditure. I think when they live and learn together, then there will be no question of any complex or a sense of inferiority in their mind. They all will get the same facilities. Therefore, the new education system would be very much helpful in the creation of a new society under the Education System. More emphasis has been laid upon moral values. The next generation will be free from the existing corruption. Everyone knows that corruption affects developments of the nation very badly. Therefore, the new generation will be free from corruption. They will have the determination to fight the evils. Since corruption affects the speed of development, therefore, it becomes our main duty to root it out from our society.

The programme to ensure the participation of women in the national life and development has been encouraged. They have been provided equal status legally. Efforts are being made to root out the social abuse evils. But still we are to do a lot, we have achieved some targets

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

but still there are some targets which are yet to be achieved. You may take the example of Anti-Dowry Act. In my view the law has yet not become effective and the menace of dowry is increasing day by day. Now the value of I.A.S., I.P.S., Doctors and Engineers in terms of dowry has increased and that has almost been fixed now. Press reports in the last six months show that 42 women lost their lives in Delhi due to the dowry system. The incidents of rape of women are increasing day by day. Recently whatever the police have done with 5-6 women in Deogarh was a very painful and disgraceful event and that is a matter of great shame for us.....(*Interruptions*). As the Government has informed the House, there were 284 rape cases in Delhi alone. The education must be spread among women. They should be provided more opportunities of employment and along with this a strong public opinion should be formed to fight the social evils. By this way only they can get their proper place. The Hon. President has mentioned about the position of unorganised labourers. Most of these unorganised labourers are in the rural areas. They do not even get those wages in time which are fixed by the Government. Due to this, the situation has become very tense resulting in clashes between the farmers and the labourers. The Government has formed a National Commission. It is hoped that it will submit its report very soon. I hope that there will be a lot of improvement in the situation if its recommendations are implemented. This sort of explosive situation is detrimental to the progress of our country. We are self-sufficient in regard to our foodgrain requirements. Efforts are being made to extend green revolution to the eastern states. Much damage has been caused due to drought and floods this year. In order to control floods and to prevent their occurrence, solid steps should be taken, a concrete programme should be prepared and the crop insurance scheme should be implemented. The area to which I belong is a flood-prone one but the farmers there do not get seeds in time and yet they have made ceaseless efforts to produce the Rabi crop.

The President in his Address has called for safeguarding the unity and integrity of the country. We have met every challenge facing our country under the leadership of our Hon. Prime Minister. Under his leadership, we shall strengthen our democratic system and we shall be successful in our efforts in this regard. The forces challenging secularism will be dealt with sternly.

With these words I thank the Hon. President. I thank you also for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Madam Chairman, the President was pleased to address the joint session of Parliament on the 22nd of this month. We are all thankful to him.

The President's Address is a reflection of Government thinking and policy. Here, I am afraid the Government has adopted a misplaced and misguided attitude of complacency towards various problems that we are facing, that the nation is facing. Indeed nobody can deny that our country has made considerable progress during the 40 years of independence. Still the fact remains that India faces its worse economic plight during these days, in almost every sector of our life. Let, therefore, there be a frank and candid admission of the grim realities of the situation. There is no escape from the fact that we are already in the grip of double digit inflation. The rupee is fast losing its value, both internally and internationally. There are several other features that one can go on describing but it pains to see that instead of there a frank admission of the reality of the situation, an attitude of complacency, of dangerous complacency has been adopted in this particular Address.

Madam Chairman, you know very well that economic situation today is very grim. Take the question of growth in GNP. We find that the growth in the national gross product was at a dismal figure of 4.9% during the first year of the 7th Plan, i.e. during

1985-86. In the following year, it further fell to 4.1%. Madam Chairman, it is shocking to note that in the current financial year, this GNP is likely to be hardly 1 or 2%. There is, therefore, absolutely no room for any complacency. The 7th Plan has a target of 5% growth in national product. It seems we will hardly reach this particular growth rate during the 7th plan.

Indeed the industrial production is at the commendable growth rate of 10.2%. However, we must remember that in the late '60s, our country was the 10th most industrialised nation in the world. Today we are rated 17th and we are even behind several of our Asian countries which had practically no industry nearly two decades ago.

Our share in the international trade has fallen from 2.4% in 1951 to 0.48% currently. These are very shocking figures.

The President, in his address takes credit for a great and a considerable increase in exports. But why practise this self-deception? We must candidly and frankly admit that our exports have stagnated. Let us not be deceived by statistical figures. We must remember that while the rupee value of exports has been steadily increasing, in 1980-81, India's exports measured in terms of dollars aggregated to 8,710 million dollars.

Let us see the performance further.

In 1985-86, India's exports measured in terms of current dollars, had almost doubled. But that is a very deceptive figure in terms of current dollars.

In terms of the constant 1980-81 dollars, the exports had stagnated at 8,800 million dollars in 1985-86.

Similarly, in the first nine months of 1987-88, India's exports measured in terms of constant 1980-81 dollars, is only 6,800 million dollars. This would again mean stagnating at 8,800 million dollar level.

We, therefore, find that these figures of growth in rupee value measured in terms of the current dollar value, are very deceptive. The gross reality of the situation is that India's exports have stagnated in terms of the constant 1980-81 U.S. dollars. That is because the value of rupee is constantly declining and it is said that there has never been a country with the currency which depreciates so fast. That is the verdict we are having upon our economy and, therefore, I must caution the Government to come to grips with the realities of the situation and take necessary measures.

Coming to several programmes of our Government, I must speak about the 15-Point Programme for the welfare of the minorities. The President himself has admitted and I quote:—

"The Centre and the States must make sustained efforts to implement the 15-Point Programme for the welfare of the minorities."

This is a correct picture of things. The implementation of the 15-Point Programme is in a sad state of affairs. I may even say that whether it is the Centre or whether it is the States, there is a criminal neglect in the implementation of this 15-Point Programme. In the first place, we find that various items in the 15-Point Programme are couched in ambiguous terms. They appear very good but they are couched in such ambiguous terms, that the implementation suffers. For example, we find that there is a reference to special considerations for recruitment of minorities. This does not lead us anywhere. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government to see that administrative instructions and detailed guidelines are given with respect to any ambiguous terminology used in the 15 Point Programme. Then, in several States—I am sorry to say that even in States ruled by the Opposition that is, by those who are in the Opposition in this House—there also the implementation of the 15 point Programme is in a very sad plight. Some of those States have, even refused to accept some of the points of the

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

Programme. I may refer to various States which are there. But then, I have to run along. Therefore, I emphasise upon proper implementation, assessment and monitoring of this programme and it should be there. Take for example, even the Central Guidelines. Under the 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities, the Central Government has advised our Lead Banks in each of the 40 districts with concentration of minority communities that an exclusive officer be appointed to monitor the increasing flow of credit to the minority communities and also to see that the minority communities are associated in adequate number in our banking sphere. But then, we find that there is hardly any implementation of this particular policy of the Central Government. A recent survey shows that banks have not taken these instructions seriously. In most cases, they are not even bothered to designate an officer exclusively for the task—not to talk about the implementation of the guidelines. I must, therefore, suggest that the implementation and monitoring machinery must be strengthened. I understand that there is a Cell for the implementation of the 15 Point Programme in our Welfare Ministry. I further suggest that there should also be a Joint Parliamentary Committee on the same lines as we have the Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Nearly four years have passed since the high-powered Committee on Minorities headed by Dr. Gopal Singh has submitted its Report to the Government. But the Report has not been placed on the Table of the house. It has not been published. Whenever we ask a question in this House with regard to this, a stock reply is given saying that the report is still under consideration. There is a great agitation and restlessness among the minorities. There is a lackadaisical attitude of the Central Government with respect to the problems being faced by minorities. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government to see that this attitude is given up.

The problem of the weavers is there. The textile policy has been declared. But everybody is unhappy with it—the Composite mills, the Powerlooms, the Handloom, everybody is unhappy. All are badly hit. Therefore, the question of Textile policy should not become a prestige issue with the Government. There is a need for a review of this policy. There is a need to have a second-look upon it. The weavers are in a sorry state of affairs—whether they are Powerloom-weavers or Handloom-weavers, both are in a sad plight; especially the case of the powerloom weavers is very sad. There is hardly anything to help them in their critical situation. So many looms have been closed down. They are addressing representations and asking for various helps. I must urge upon the Government to see that an All-India Powerloom Federation be formed to look to their needs.

I must urge upon the Government to see that the export of yarn is either prohibited or drastically reduced and the cost of yarn for the weavers is reduced. It has a crippling effect upon them. There is a need to read the writing on the wall and to see that the problems of the weavers and the farmers are taken up in the right direction.

I will simply refer in a few sentences to one or two points and conclude.

We have the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act 1987. There is growing restlessness with respect to the various provisions of this Direct Tax Laws. Specially, I must refer to the adverse impact on various provisions of Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act 1987 upon trusts and wakfs. It is having a crippling effect upon them. Let the Government realise this particular thing and have a second look as per the representations that have been made to the Government. I have also made a representation in this particular regard about the destructive effects of the various provisions of this Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act upon the trusts and wakfs. I hope they will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government.

Madam Chairperson, the fate of Haj ship services is hanging in the balance. Perhaps, it has been decided by the Government that there will be no further Haj ship service. If that is the case, I must say that it is going to bring great hardships to the people. Already resentment is growing. Because there is no time, I will only conclude by saying that there should be a relook on this decision of not to have the Haj ships. People are poor. All cannot afford to go by air. This is a religious thing. Let them not offend the religious susceptibility. I am sure that the matter will receive serious consideration and the Haj ship services will be restored.

Of course, we are thankful and we are grateful to the President for having addressed us. We only hope that the various areas of our failures which have been outlined here, not in a spirit of confrontation but in a spirit of cooperation to see that our nation progress and has a good future ahead, that these suggestions have been made, I hope, they will be received very well by the Government and proper steps will be taken in accordance therewith.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. President has addressed the Joint Session of Parliament and has offered certain guidelines for the future. In this connection, a Motion of Thanks has been moved and I support it wholeheartedly.

The Hon. President in his Address has expressed his views regarding the problems facing our country since independence and also about the functioning of the Government. He has shown special concern about the situation prevailing in our neighbouring countries. He has emphasised on this point that our ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism as enshrined in our Constitution should be fully realised; social justice in with equality

of opportunity for every human being should be ensured; poverty and disease should be wiped out by the help of science and technology and the economic development should be made by preserving and not by exhausting the bounties of nature.

I want to submit a few points in this regard. In spite of natural calamities, our country has made considerable economic progress. This is a symbol of the intelligence and understanding of our Hon. Prime Minister. In 1984-85 our industrial growth rate was only 8.5 per cent, this year we have achieved 10.2 per cent growth in spite of natural calamities. Our coal production has been enhanced by 7.5 per cent. According to the figures of April 1987-88, coal production has increased by 10.2 per cent. Similarly, 5.4 per cent growth rate has been registered by our Railways. Our friends in the Opposition oppose every step we take as a matter of convention. This is their fundamental right. But it is also their responsibility to at least praise those policies which are good. They are fully aware of their rights, of course, but not of their duties.

I want to submit that our 20th point of our 20-Point Programme is to make the administration sensitive to the needs of the people. But it is regrettable that our administration is still being run on the lines of the Indian Kings' Commission. The administrative system framed during the British rule is still being followed. It is due to this reason that we have not been able to make as much progress in this field as we should have made. I want to request the Government through this august House that if it believes in an administration which is sensitive to the needs of the people, then it should change the entire administrative structure to make it conform to the requirements of the Indian people. It will result in better implementation of our policies. That is why I want that Government should restructure the existing administrative system. Only by making the administration sensitive to the needs of the people we can get positive results. One of the earlier decisions was that a district Collector will have

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

to spend one night in remote areas once in every 15 days. Can you tell us if any Collector had ever stayed overnight in any village as a part of his duty to make the administration more sensitive to the requirements of the people? You will not find even one such example. The Collector does not move outside his headquarters and records after every 15 days that he stayed in such and such village. I want that the administration should be made more responsible. Only by taking such measures, our policies will be given a true shape and our administration will be able to function in accordance with the needs of our country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A movement must be going there.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: In our area there was a target of distributing 35 thousands acres of land. We have distributed 35 thousands acre of land and have also given title rights. Our district has topped in India, so far as land reforms are concerned. This land was distributed during the tenure of Shri Bindeshwari Dube. I think, Mr. Comrade, in spite of being in the leftist fold, you have even failed to achieve the land distribution target of 5 thousand of acres in your area. This is your theory and that is of the Congress. I hope, it is a challenge to the administration to give possession in respect of the 35 thousands acre of land which has been distributed... *(Interruptions)*... Any way, I don't want to raise any dispute in this regard as I have many things to say

We all should share the anxiety expressed by our hon. President about Communalism and social tension. This is not a political matter but above that. It should be judged in the national perspective. Today, in India, communalism and social tension are two big evils. Communal tension and social tension or caste tension which are based on the caste system and the region are such evils which are destroying the social fabric. We should not take the anxiety expressed by our President lightly like Shri Somnath Chatterjee....

(Interruptions)..... We will have to take it very seriously and bring about a national consensus about it. That is why I say that we have adopted secularism and socialism. Have we adopted casteism? He should consider casteism? He should consider casteism and religion above the society.... *(Interruptions)*.... Religion is a personal property of anyone whether he goes to a temple or a Gurdwara. It should not be exhibited at public places. It should be totally banned. Religious and meetings should be organised in their respective Gurudwaras, Mosques and Temples but not at the Boat Club. I urge upon this august House that these should be banned at public places... *(Interruptions)*.... That was not a religious one. It was a farmers movement where farmers were addressed.

Religious processions should, however, be banned at public places. I have to say a few things in relation to farmers. Eighty per cent of our population has to depend on rural economy. But while formulating plans, this sector of economy is ignored somehow and it does not get its share to which it is entitled.

In order to compensate the farmers against the damage caused to the crops either by drought or by flood, a crop insurance scheme has been presented to and approved by this august House. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention towards Bihar. You would have noticed that flood in Bihar is such a horrible curse that all our economic growth become futile when food comes as a natural calamity and hundreds of acres of our crops are destroyed resulting in a loss of crores of rupees. This is why a Commission has been constituted for crop insurance. As hon. President has directed, it would be a matter of great pleasure if our rivers which cause so much damage are harnessed and their surplus water is made available to the farmers for better use. I think we should welcome the national water policy. Secondly, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the report submitted by Dr. K. L. Rao in 1974-75 in which it has been recommended that surplus water of

the Ganga, the Kosi, the Kauveri should be utilised for development purposes.

I would like to point out one more thing that we have been successful in improving the condition of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the leadership of our Prime Minister. Previously, there was 99% or 100% poverty among the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and hill people. But now our Government have succeeded in raising their standard to some extent. By implementing the policies evolved by Indiraji and followed by Rajivji, the number of people below the poverty line which was previously 54% has now been brought down. I would like to say that the quota of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in services as enshrined in our Constitution by the founding fathers of our country like Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru has not been completed yet in every department as figures prove. Maybe that the mental faculty of our people had not developed to the required extent but are they not even fit for becoming peons and clerks? Their quota of 25% is not being fulfilled even after 40 years of independence. When we go to villages we find that hundreds of educated youths belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are wandering here and there in search of jobs. Although I know that there is a ban on new appointments due to economic crisis but I would like that our Prime Minister must issue a direction to fulfil the reservation quota wherever it has not been fulfilled.

I would also like to say about justice. In comparison to other countries the justice in our country is more expensive. The poor are unable to reach to the last stage of justice. They cannot even afford to go in for appeal to the High Court if they are imprisoned by a lower court for 10-20 years due to some or the other reason. So, we will have to make justice inexpensive. We come to know that our Shri Somnath Chatterjee is a reputed lawyer. Probably he

would demand 4 thousand rupees if somebody wants to engage him. Although he claims to be the greatest socialist among the leftists but a poor will have to sell at least two bighas of his land to engage him.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam, I rise on a point of personal explanation....(Interruptions). He has been referring to me quite often in his speech and he was showing his finger towards me.

I do not render only lip-service to the cause of the poor. Not a single person can say that I have been charging fees from the ordinary people. I am not like them, paying only lip service. I exploit the rich people and naturally I get high fees from them, but they pay me not for any political considerations. I exploit the rich people and look after the poor people in my humble way. I am not drum-beating like them.

That is what is wanted to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: I was telling about the persons who are in his profession. He is the representative of lawyers. I feel that the justice has become so much expensive that it is necessary to make it cheaper.

Now, I want to say something about my State. I come from the area of Gaya, Jahanabad, Navada and Aurangabad where the labourers are awakened now and they raise their voice against exploitation. But thousands of scheduled caste families there have been jailed in the name of law and order. I ask the Government whether there is any *prima facie* case of killing against them. The Officers have to reply about it. They say that we have to fulfil the quota. It is ironical that we have to go in thousands to jails to get the quota fulfilled. For the reservation of jobs we have to go somewhere else. I request the Government

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

to give directions to the State Governments for the scrutiny and examination of the previous records of the people jailed in the name of law and order. If no step is taken in this direction, then their will be resentment among them. I understand that their main demands are of minimum wage and of land reforms. It is right that we have achieved some success in the direction of land reforms and we have to hand over them the titles of ownerships.... (*Interruptions*).... Through newspapers we have learnt about the Pararia case about which the Government has taken action. I want that they should take more stringent action in this case so that such incidents do not take place in future. The hon. Home Minister has also expressed anxiety in this matter. 14 Police Officials have been suspended. What more can be done?

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): How will suspension help?

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: If suspensions are not acceptable, should they be shot dead. I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Madam Chairman, I support this motion of thanks on the President's address moved by our hon. Colleague Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Let me first welcome the Proclamation of the President issued under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to Tamil Nadu. The Proclamation unseated the minority Govt. in Tamil Nadu headed by Mrs. Janaki. The Proclamation also paved way for the proper implementation of welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu.

For the past 20 years that is since 1967, corruption was reigning supreme in Tamil Nadu under the rule of Dravidian parties. Over these 20 years, many Corporations and Boards were created and these Corporations and Boards were Governments

themselves within an elected Govt. under the Chief Minister. They were havens of corruption. These corrupt deals and other malpractices must be inquired into and culprits booked. The people must come to know what happened over these 20 years under the rule of Chief Ministers whom they had endorsed in elections. By exposing these corrupt men, the people will come to possess confidence in the President's rule.

20 or 25 days have passed since the imposition of the President's rule. But still these non-official political appointees continue to head the corporations and Boards. These Corporations and Boards must either be dissolved or the non-official Political appointees be removed. These non-official Chairmen of various Boards and Corporations are swallowing gorgeous amounts of public funds. One of the Chief reasons for imposing the President's rule was to streamline the State administration. The Governor and his advisers must, therefore, set themselves upon toning up the present administration in the State which is ridden with innumerable malpractices.

For the past few years, Tamil Nadu is reeling under severe drought conditions. The previous Govt. was not able to estimate and convey in definite terms the extents of relief required to counter drought conditions. A fresh survey must, therefore, be conducted and revised estimates about the extent of drought relief must be made. When the Prime Minister visited Madurai he met the Members of Parliament. We appealed to the Prime Minister for generous allocation of funds as drought relief. But, by sheer luck, the areas visited by our hon. Prime Minister received rainfall. The areas which were not visited by our Prime Minister did not receive rainfall.

These areas continued to experience dry spell. But the officials and the Ministers

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

in the then Govt. were not able to determine the exact quantum of relief that should have been asked from the Centre. I queried a Tamil Nadu Minister in the then Cabinet about the petty amount of relief that is Rs. 35 crores released from the Centre as against the State's demand of Rs. 350 crores. I desired to know from the Minister where exactly the calculations went wrong. He replied that the State officials did not cooperate with the Govt in putting down firmly the extent of relief that was to be asked for. But the real fact was that the Ministers themselves were uncertain about the quantum of relief. Bharat Ratna Dr. MGR was really a blemishless person. But he could not extract the right work from men, from his own Ministers.

Even this year, there are fears that the monsoons may fail. I recently toured my Parliamentary constituency comprising six assembly constituencies. The public there were very much aggrieved over the drinking water shortage. Officials, therefore, be deputed to various districts to ascertain the people's sufferings on account of this drinking water shortage. Drinking water must be provided to all on priority basis. Last year's experience is still green in my memory. They promised many things but did not do anything. This situation should not recur. Drinking water must invariably be provided to all villages in Tamil Nadu. Further, irrigation canals must be immediately repaired. If agriculture flourishes, employment opportunities will be created. I made many demands in this regard to the Tamil Nadu Govt. At least the administration under Governor must repair these irrigation canals. Lakes must also be desilted. The Kaveripakkam lake which irrigates 10,000 acres of land, the Veeranan lake and the Mamandur lake which irrigates 8,000 acres of land must be desilted. Hon. Minister may kindly bear this in mind.

The Caverry and Palar rivers are dry.
Hon. Madam Chairman belongs to Karnat-

aka. She may have the kindness to move the Karnataka Govt to release water in Gaverry and Palar rivers for 3 months during the rainy seasons. This would help to battle the dry conditions in Tamil Nadu. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister were very kind to approach the Karnataka Govt in this matter. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has, with large heartedness, agreed to release water from Karnataka in lieu of electricity to be generated and supplied by Tamil Nadu. I express my sincere thanks to the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Karnataka for this fine gesture. I wish that this attitude must be there on the part of the Karnataka Govt in the future years also.

Sir, all along the banks of Palar river right from Vaniambadi upto Ranipet. Many tanneries have sprung up recently. The chemical effluents from these tanneries flow into the Palar river and thus rendered lands near by uncultivable. For the past 2 or 3 years, I had been consistently inviting the attention of this august House and the Ministers concerned to this problems of pollution. The Minister assured me to do something to deal with this ever increasing problem but that assurance does not suffice. Some concrete steps must come forward. Instead of allowing these chemical effluents freely flow and mix with river water, these can be treated and used otherwise. Pollution control measures have to be effectively enforced.

Further, nearly 60,000 weavers are there in my constituency. Cotton yarn scarcity have caused serious hardships to their livelihood. The Cooperative weavers have made a strong plea against export of cotton yarn from this country. Cotton must be imported from foreign countries and yarn be supplied to these poor weavers without delay. Weaving is the main profession next only to agriculture of our poor folk. Even Mahatma Gandhi patronised weaving. He encouraged handloom weaving. Nearly 2 1/2 lakh TN 46 Janta sarees have stagnated in my constituency. The Karnataka Govt agreed to take these sarees. For some unknown reasons, the Karnataka Govt

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

returned these sarees. The amount involved is Rs. 85 lakhs. For the past 3 years there are no takers of these TN 46 sarees. I also submitted a memorandum to Hon. Minister Shri Mirdha and requested him to make the Govt. itself to purchase the sarees as the amount involved was not very big.

Our nation has one of the biggest pool of scientists in the world. The testing of a nuclear device and the launching of the surface to surface missile 'Prithvi' stand testimony to our scientific progress. Scientists must, therefore, be paid adequate remuneration and their service conditions must also be improved. We must praise their efforts in raising our standards.

Teachers should also receive proper attention. Their service conditions must be improved after holding talks with them in this regard. The conditions of the Govt. servants also require attention.

The imbalance between rural and urban areas must go. Industrial development must take place in rural areas also. This would stop exodus of rural poor to urban areas.

The 20 point programme needs to be extended to rural areas. 50% subsidy must be paid to rural poor for building houses. This should be done under the RLEGP programme. Bharat is an ancient land. Over the past 40 years since our independence, we have made rapid strides. For continued progress, let us pledge to strengthen the hands of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in this task of building a stronger India.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): I have gone through the President's Address. For the last three years, I am trying to read and understand all these things. I think this Address is just an articulation of some ideas, which lead to nothing. Some suitable figures, whatever Government liked to give, have been given.

Sir, if you want, I can talk a lot about what Government has done, and what it is talking. They have mentioned some Directive Principles, and used some good words

here and there. But I think the true economic situation in the country is not reflected in the Address, nor is the poverty and unemployment faced by seven crores of people. Because of rise in prices, the average man is suffering. In Bombay, out of a population of 95 lakhs, 4 lakhs are staying in the platforms and roads, and not even in hutments. All this information is not given in the president's Address. Whatever little information Government wanted to give, has been properly included in the Address.

I think that in respect of all these posts—President, Governors and such other posts—our Constitution tallies with the British Constitution. We are following that Constitution all along the line.

It is my strong opinion that we should not continue with all these decorative posts of the President, Governors and others because it involves crores and crores of rupees and it is all loss. Let us amend the Constitution and remove these posts. The Treasury Benches like this type of sweet words, articulated words just to back them up. I am totally oppose to this move

They give the target of stock of food-grains for the next year. Then the government says that such and such target must be there or, say, 117 million tonnes must be there. For the last four years, they have not crossed 1.15 million tonnes. Last year, it was less. This year, they have done 1.14 million tonnes. Due to shortage of food-grains, now the prices will go up in 1988 like anything. If there is a shortage of 10 per cent, the average man will be exploited by the hoarders. At present, we are having only 14.14 million tonnes of foodgrains which is less than what was in the last seven years. This shows we have to import foodgrains worth more than Rs. 1000 crores in 1988. In 1981, there was a little shortage. We had imported Rs. 700 crores worth of foodgrains; and because the rates of the foodgrains have gone up and the population of the country has also gone up, after 40 years of independence, our country is going to import foodgrains

worth more than Rs. 1000 crores in spite of the fact that we always talk of boosting our agriculture and giving more food to the people.

Regarding labour, the government use sweet words and say that their relations with the workers are nice, this thing and that thing. There are 20 crore workers in this country out of 70 crores population. 15 crore workers are in the unorganised sector; out of this, about 12 crore workers are below the poverty line. In this House, I have been repeatedly talking about all this in my speeches. Of course, I am sure, nobody from the government bothers to take note of the opposition speedness. But I think, even the Treasury Benches, even the previous Labour Minister, Mr. Sangma had also admitted it. What have you done in the last three years? One commission has been appointed. Its reports will come after two years. There is no will, no desire, to help them. Sugar factories are making good profit; tea and coffee Boards are making good profit. When they are making good profit, why not make about Rs. 20-25 as the minimum wage and link it with DA. Is there any difficulty? Why has the government not done it? If they have not done it, why is your President regretting for that? Why such a simple matter has not been solved?

Regarding bonded labour, what sweet words are used? It has been mentioned here that the private agency will look into that matter, the private agency will look into the matter of the bonded labour. After 40 years of independence, what the President has written in your programme? The organised labour is always blamed. They are gaining something because of their strength, but still they are blamed. After 40 years of independence, there is no law what should be the share of the workman. Therefore, it is a pitiable condition for the labour. The prices of everything are going up but the salary of the workers is not increasing accordingly after increasing the

industrial production in this country. It is so surprising that the figure has changed to 8 per cent, 10 per cent, 12 per cent. I think each member of this House has said something about it. As per your old index, it is 5-6 per cent only because the method of counting industrial production the government had intelligently changed last year. According to the measures which are used for the last ten years, your industrial production was 4 or 3 per cent; now this may be 4 or five per cent. Now, you are adopting more and more measures by which you are removing textile and jute industries and taking electronics and other new items; and electronic items production you are showing more; that is the only thing done in this unit.

All the members talk regarding Rs. 3000 crores given as subsidy and help for fertilisers, cement, etc. After taking this much of subsidy, is there any relative production increase if you compare it with 1970 and 1980? I have got the figures regarding the relative growth of the industrial production. Who controls the production of cement, fertilisers, etc.? Who controls the production of top five big industries? It is controlled by a particular big group. I know because I have got my union. They create a little shortage; then they close down a particular unit and come to the government and ask for subsidy. They get publicity and the report also. This is the way the Government is working. It is concerned about the needs and requirements of the big houses in the country which are 25 to 30 and that is how the industrial production is reflected.

Madam, I spoke in this House several times and mentioned that 1,50,000 industries are closed. Out of them about 700 sick industries employ more than 1,000 people. And one lakh and five thousand are small industries. Fifteen per cent of the total industries of this country are getting otherwise sick.

We are talking about going to the backward areas. But people in Bombay and Calcutta closing their industries. Though

[Dr. Datta Samant]

they have diversified the funds they have got lot of surplus money with them. They handle those items which they want to take, and the remaining are left to the Government to take over. That is how your industrial production is reflected. And in the process Rs. 5,000 crores are lost. Even thousands of crores are involved in the economy. The big industries they take the money from the Government, they start the factory. They go on diversifying the money and make it sick, and start a new industry again. This is the unfortunate policy of this country and the Government is unable to control this trend.

I will mention two points and conclude. Sick industries have also been mentioned. The Board is appointed. I was a strong speaker there. Not a single director was changed. Nobody was punished. Nobody's property was taken. The Government could not touch them. The big industries are not touched.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): They have not started working.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: They get the certificate of sickness. Three hundred sick industries are there. The sick certificates are issued to big factories like Rayon and Nirlon also.

[Translation]

Sir, our industry has become sick. We may be exempted from payment of bonus and the wages may also be reduced.

[English]

Really, these are the things happening. The sick industries Board which is appointed to punish these people does not take any action. They do not change the directors, they just take the money and make use of it. They only create the sick industries. And the Government is a party to all this. It is a pitiable condition. This is not good for the economy.

If Tatas close their mills and start some new factories the Government is going to give them money.

Madam, I talk in this House hundreds of times. But I do not think that the Government is concerned regarding the average man or the average workers in this country. One point, just I want to mention about the textile policy. After agriculture it is the biggest industry in the country. Crores of rupees are involved. When the new textile policy was announced, I opposed it. Now even Congress members like Shri Sharad Dighe are obstructing the roads and urging for a change in the textile policy. It is the biggest blunder. In this textile industry Rs. 750 crores to Rs. 1000 crores of money is involved. So many new mills are getting closed and so many people are removed. About one crore and fifty lakh workers were retrenched. Fifty percent of the powerlooms of this country are affecting the economy. The handlooms sector is suffering and needs to be looked after.

In this House the textile policy was discussed for one week. It is the biggest blunder and it is going to ruin the economy of the country. Therefore, I again appeal in this House that the Government must withdraw that policy and make some reasonable changes. Otherwise it is going to create problems.

Regarding your foreign policy, today I read in the newspapers that your Army Commander in Sri Lanka has made a statement that if Mr. Prabhakaran comes out he will be shot at. But who told you to go there and become heroes there? About one lakh of your troops are there in Sri Lanka and you are spending Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7 crores daily for fighting 5000 LTTE militants. More than Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 700 crores have been spent so far for fighting the battle for others. The other day, LTTE has started negotiating with Mr. Jayewardene and his Government. This is backstabbing. You are spending this money for the prestige of the Prime Minister. I think, this is not fair. I think, we have done this

blunder of sending our troops in Srilanka and spending crores of rupees there.

Regarding Bombay no mention has been made in the Address. Bombay is not all what you feel. You have seen Malabar Hills and Cuffe Parade. Please do not think that this is the real Bombay. 55 lakhs people are staying in hutments and another 20 lakhs in Lal Bagh and Parel in old dilapidated buildings where people die because of collapsing of buildings. You are taking Rs. 3000 crores as revenue from Bombay, but you do not make any provision for Bombay.

The pass-holders and daily ticket purchasers are more in Bombay. Because of the hike in railway fares and postal rates, the Bombay people are going to pay about Rs. 400 crores. Bombay is always taxed more. Of the total revenue 60 per cent of it is collected from Bombay. But they are not giving proper share to Bombay. Therefore, such an attitude of the Government should change.

I oppose all such types of Addresses by the President. The works are good and articulated. But the poor President, I do not think, has any power to describe the real picture of the country. Therefore, let us change this British Constitution and let us abolish the decorative posts of President, Governors and others on which we are wasting crores of rupees.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY (Ballia): Madam Chairman, I am grateful that you have given me an opportunity to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

I support the motion whole-heartedly which has been moved to express thanks to the hon. President. The hon. President has expressed his views in detail on the progress made by our country during the last forty years of freedom, the action to

be taken in future in this regard and about the security of the country.

There is no doubt that during the last forty years of freedom, our country has made progress in all spheres, it may be education, industry, agriculture, irrigation or electricity. Our leaders should be congratulated through whom our country has made such a progress but it is also a fact that there are many areas where there has been no development at all. The Government should pay more attention towards these areas. For this I want to give some suggestions to the Government through you.

I come from the Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh. Ballia district lies in the far eastern Uttar Pradesh from where Bihar starts. As it is a far-flung area, whatever development has been made in the state, it has not reached there. The Government should pay more attention towards such areas so that these areas are also benefited. It should not be so that one area is much developed while the other is ignored.

I am very proud to say that Ballia has an important place so far as freedom struggle is concerned. Any leader who goes to Ballia praises the valiant sons such as Sarvashri Sarju Pandey, Mangal Pandey and Ram Baghel Ojha. But beyond that nobody bothers about Ballia. So, the residents of Ballia and the people of eastern region are very much in trouble. As a representative of the people, I want to bring their feelings to the notice of the Government and want that the Government should give more attention to the backward areas.

I have requested the hon. Prime Minister that Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and all the other districts of eastern region can be developed if these districts are connected with a broad gauge railway line. But I am sorry to say that I do not find any such thing in it. I am very much pained. I again request the hon. Prime Minister and I am quite hopeful that in order to ensure development of the eastern region, he will give necessary sanction for a broad gauge line.

[Shri Jagannath Chaudhary]

I would like to congratulate the Minister of State for Railways who had assured me about the building of a overbridge on the railway crossing of Ballia, without which the people were facing many problems. He accepted our demand and fulfilled his assurance. He is a person to be congratulated.

The former Agriculture Minister had given an assurance of opening a centre for agricultural science for the welfare of the farmers of Ballia. But it is no mentioned anywhere in it. Through you, I want to request the Government that our Uttar Pradesh is a village of farmers. But there are no big industries, especially in Banaras-Kanpur and Bombay-Kanpur side. It seems that the Government is totally unconcerned about giving facilities to the farmers, though it is on these very farmers that the Members of Parliament, the Ministers and the citizens of the whole nation are dependent. If the farmer stops producing foodgrains, then we will all surely be unable to survive, I regret to say that when an industrialist threatens to close his industry for not getting adequate price for his goods, then the Government feels scared. But when a farmer has to pay higher charges for water, seeds, manure etc. and is highly disappointed, the Government pays no attention to him. The farmer of our country is helpless as he has no other job but agriculture, due to which he cannot do anything. In such a situation, I would like to request the Government that if you do not want to increase the price of his foodgrains and sugarcane, then you should at least reduce the prices of manure, electricity, water and strike a balance between the two sets of prices so that the farmer does not have to suffer any loss. You should pay special attention to the fact that the morale of the farmer does not go down. Our hon. Prime Minister has stated that despite this severe drought, we will not have to beg from any country. For this the credit surely goes to our farmers. If the morale of our farmers goes down, we will have to beg from other nations. Therefore, Sir, I want to alert the Government through

you and request that they should not let the morale of the farmers go down.

The production of our crops will increase only when we make arrangements for providing adequate irrigation facilities, manure and seeds. Sir, there is no proper arrangement for irrigation in my district. 1/4th area of my Ballia district is irrigated by Turtipar Canal and the remaining 3/4th of land is unirrigated. For this purposes 12 years ago, the Uttar Pradesh Government had started the construction of Sharda Canal but I regret to say that despite all my requests to our Chief Minister, the Uttar Pradesh Government has not succeeded in completing the construction work of the Sharda Canal even after 12 years. I suggest that the construction of the Sharda Canal may be completed at the earliest so as to enable the farmers to face such a severe drought. But if you do not give irrigation facilities to the farmers, how will the farmers will be able to face this drought and enable you to proclaim with pride that we have not sought any help from any nation despite the severe drought. For this the credit goes to our farmers and it is in the fitness of things that we should extend every help to them and strengthen their morale.

I do not agree with the view of some of our friends that the prices of foodgrains should be increased. If you increase the rates of foodgrains, then the workers of factories will start starving. Therefore, I want that the Government should itself bear the loss and supply manure, electricity and water to the farmers at subsidised rates. Only then we will be able to make progress and make our country prosperous.

The Government have made suitable arrangements for education in Ballia district. But several young graduates are loitering on the roads. Leave aside a good job, they are unable to get even a peon's job and they are thus creating a problem for us. They say to me that if they do not get a job according to their qualification then

they may be posted as a peon in some office or school. But where should I appoint them as a peon? There are no factories in Ballia, nor are any industrialists ready to go there. In that case where should these educated people go? I regret to say that Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi are full of people from Ballia. The only reason behind this is that there is no job or work in Ballia as a result of which its people are scattered in every corner of the country. In such a situation, I request that some factories should be set up in Ballia so that the educated people may earn their daily bread.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Choudhary, how much time would you require to conclude your speech?

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY: With these words, I heartily welcome and support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn for half-an-hour to meet again at 5 P.M. for the resresentation of the General Budget.

16.29 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned to meet again
at seventeen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen
of the Clock.*

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair
17.00 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1988-89.
[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): The Finance Minister's speech appears to be very weighty, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your assumption?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We wish him a long life despite the Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a good omen.

Mr. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the year 1988-89.

The Economic Survey for 1987-88 was placed before the House a few days ago and contains a detailed review of trends in the Indian economy over the past year. Economic performance and management during the year have been dominated by natural calamities of drought and floods. The drought this year has been one of the worst in this century, with 21 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions receiving deficient or scanty rainfall during the monsoon months. In most of the Eastern states the problems was not too little but rather too much rainfall leading to devastating floods. What is worse, this year of drought and floods followed three successive years of poor monsoon.

Despite the very severe strains and distress, the economy had demonstrated remarkable resilience. It had done so for two good reasons. First, sustained development and diversification of our economy, over the years, has created a capacity to withstand temporary shocks. Second, Government has responded with timely interventions across a wide front to contain the economic and social costs of the drought.

The buffer stock policy pursued by the Government enabled us to build large food stocks which stood at 23 million tonnes on 1st July, 1987. With the help of these stocks, a massive and sustained effort was launched to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains throughout the country, particularly in drought affected areas. Other important Government programmes to

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

combat the drought included massive expansion of relief and employment generating works, strengthening of the public distribution system, special efforts to compensate for shortages of drinking water, fodder and power supply, action plans to grow contingency crops in the kharif season and to boost rabi production, measures for livestock protection and large scale imports of essential commodities such as edible oils and pulses. These supply measures were buttressed by careful fiscal and monetary policies to make available adequate resources for relief expenditures, without cutting back on the public investment programme.

Thanks to these sustained efforts the overall indicators of economic performance have been better than in any previous year of severe drought. Thus despite the decline in agricultural production, GNP growth in 1987-88 is expected to be in the range of 1 to 2 per cent, in contrast to a decline of 4.7 per cent in 1979-80. Available data show that industrial production in April-November 1987 rose by 10.2 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. In contrast, in the drought year 1979-80, there was an absolute decline of 1.7 per cent in industrial production. The overall rate of inflation in the current financial year, as measured by the Wholesale Price Index, stood at 9.8 per cent as on February 6, 1988 as compared with inflation in excess of 21 per cent recorded in 1979-80. Price movements in respect of essential commodities are being monitored closely at Central and State levels and I would like to thank State Governments for setting up control rooms at the district level also. We have to keep continuous vigil on the price front at all levels, so that inflation is kept under control.

The strains imposed by the drought and floods have highlighted some of the underlying strengths as well as problem areas of our economy. In the face of successive monsoon failures, our agriculture has demonstrated its basic strength. We are proud of our farmers. By their hard work

and unflinching determination through the years, they produced enough to enable us to build substantial food stocks. This helped us to withstand the impact of the current drought without acute food scarcity and widespread economic dislocation.

Industrial production will show an increase of more than 8 per cent for four successive years since 1984-85. The infrastructure has performed well. Generation of thermal power has made up the deficiency in generation of hydel power and overall, there was a growth of 7.6 per cent in power generation in the first nine months of the current year. Productivity in the Railways has shown significant improvement. Coal production has increased by 10.2 per cent in April-December, 1987. The improvement shown by the public sector in these areas is a matter of considerable satisfaction, and bears testimony to the successful implementation of policies initiated by this Government. Our workers have worked hard to make this possible, and the nation is grateful to them. Government attaches the highest importance to building a strong and vibrant public sector.

Exports have recorded strong growth over the last two years. After growing by over 15 per cent in 1986-87, exports rose by nearly 25 per cent in the first nine months of the current year as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Over the same period, the growth of imports was less than 14 per cent. The trade deficit has been declining over the past two years.

However, we must not be complacent. As we look ahead, we must move decisively to overcome some of the problems that have emerged on the economic scene. The four successive years of poor monsoons have caused considerable hardship in our rural areas, reduced agricultural output, and affected the momentum of growth. We, therefore, have to give a major thrust to agriculture in the remaining years of the Seventh Plan.

We have done well in agriculture. But the drought and floods have highlighted certain areas which require our urgent attention. The Prime Minister has directed that an Action Plan should be formulated quickly by the Planning Commission, which would identify the areas where further measures can lead to early gains in production. In 1987-88, an additional allocation of Rs.236 crores has been made for completion of irrigation projects in drought affected States. In the coming year, Plan outlays for Centre in respect of agriculture and irrigation are being increased by 40 per cent. If necessary, the Government will make re-allocations within the overall Plan outlay for 1988-89 and provide more resources for achieving agricultural targets.

We have seen rapid growth in industry, reflecting the success of Government policies in stimulating investment and production, and promoting technological upgradation. We must ensure that this momentum is maintained. Costs and prices need to be reduced. Indian Industry must be made more competitive. Sickness in industry has been a major problem. We have to take further steps to combat sickness. We must also upgrade skills train workers and improve management. Industrial development must make the best use of our most abundant resource, namely the skills of our people. Rapid growth of industry is essential for generating employment opportunities.

Small village and khadi industries have a special place in our economic development. These industries make use of locally available resources and are instrumental in creating job opportunities in smaller towns and rural areas where the bulk of our people live. Speaking in this house, thirty five years ago, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had told the nation, and I quote,

people's level of existence without the development of major industries in this country; in fact, I will go further and say that we cannot even remain a free country without them..... But we must always remember that the development of heavy industry does not by itself solve the problem of the millions in this country. We have to develop the village and cottage industry in a big way, at the same time making sure that in trying to develop industry, big and small, we do not forget the human factor."

This overall approach continues to guide us.

Government has been taking several measures to increase revenue, improve tax compliance and enforce economic laws. These have yielded dividends and growth of revenue in the past three years has been quite satisfactory. The faster growth of expenditure has, however, exerted substantial pressures on the fiscal situation. We face unavoidable compulsions of higher expenditure, for example, on defence, development, social services, relief programmes and food and fertilizer subsidies. As a nation, we must deal earnestly with the problem of mounting expenditure.

As anticipated, the balance of payments situation had been under strain because of several factors. These include higher imports of edible oils and pulses, increase in imports of crude oil and petroleum products, increasing protectionist tendencies abroad, and unfavourable climate for official development assistance. The environment for developing countries has also been badly affected by upheavals in the international economy, volatility of exchange rates, and slow growth of world trade. In order to reduce the impact of these unfavourable developments, we took vigorous measures to increase exports and reduce the growth of imports. These measures would need to be further strengthened.

"I have no doubt that we cannot raise the

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India has followed a policy in debt management and has avoided problems of the kind faced by several other developing countries. We remain committed to ensuring long-term viability in our balance of payments.

The challenges before us are many and it is only through hard work, thrift and sacrifice that we can build a self-reliant strong and socialist economy. As a humble political worker, I am conscious that while we have made tremendous progress, there is a great deal that remains to be done to improve the condition of our people, particularly in rural areas.

Within the limitation imposed by our overall resource situation, I propose to take a number of steps to benefit farmers promote small and village industries, provide relief to the poor protect and create more jobs, and generate self employment opportunities for our people. In addition to augmenting the anti-poverty programmes, such as IRDP, NREP and RLEGP, Government has decided to initiate a number of measure to increase the flow of agricultural credit, strengthen the institutional framework, enhance social security to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and promote better housing for the rural poor. While some of these programmes call for additional outlays, it is proposed to reorient and redirect several of the existing programmes and institutions to serve our social objectives better.

In working out the package of measures for agriculture, we have kept in view the guidelines given by the Prime Minister when he addressed the kisans the other day.

[Translation]

"In the next two-three years we must give a strong thrust to agriculture. Special attention must be given to small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and village artisans. It shall also be our endeavour that our schemes for rural development benefit not only all the regions of the country but also all the sections of the society. This will strengthen and benefit the entire community and help us march forward."

[English]

The financial condition of our farming community has been affected by the drought. A number of measures have already been taken such as rescheduling of loans, conversion of short term loans into term loans and lowering of rate of interest in some cases. As an important step forward, I am happy to inform the House that today the Reserve Bank of India is issuing instructions to bring down the cost of agricultural credit. The rate of interest on crop loans upto Rs. 7,500 is being reduced by one and half per cent to two and half per cent. The interest rate will, henceforth, be reduced to 10 per cent for loans upto Rs. 7,500 from the prevailing levels of 11.5 per cent and 12.5 per cent. Similarly, for crop loans above Rs. 7,500 and upto Rs. 15,000, interest rate will be reduced to 11.5 per cent from 12.5 per cent to 14 per cent. This reduction in interest rates will benefit crores of agricultural borrowers from cooperative sector, Regional Rural Banks and commercial banks, and provide much needed relief to them.

In order to increase the flow of credit at reduced cost, it has also been decided that the target for direct finance to agriculture by public sector banks should be raised to 17 per cent of their total outstanding advances by the end of 1988-89. Together with added efforts by regional rural banks and cooperative banks, the target for availability of direct credit by banks to agriculture will thus increase by over Rs. 3,000 crores in 1988-89.

In order to further reduce the cost of inputs, Government is asking the fertilizer companies, in both public and private sectors, to give a discount of 7.5 per cent over notified prices for coming Kharif and Rabi sowings. This will reduce the price of a bag of urea by around eight rupees and eighty paise. The companies should be able to absorb the cost of this discount through better inventory management. I am sure our enterprising farmers will take advantage of this discount and increase agricultural production.

Timely use of pesticides and weedicides has an important role in preventing crop damage and improving productivity on our farms. In order to lower their cost, I will be announcing later in my speech, reduction in import duties on selected pesticides/weedicides as well as intermediates. At the same time, selected pesticide items, considered important for agriculture, will be allowed to be imported freely by designated state and cooperative agencies. This will ensure that the existing manufactures do not indulge in monopolistic practices. This measure will help our farmers.

In consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, NABARD, the State Bank of India and the Commercial banks, I am happy to announce a new strategy on rural credit designed to serve every village of the country. The commercial banks and the Regional Rural banks together have over 40,000 branches in the rural and semi urban areas of the country. The number of villages exceeds five lakhs and seventy six thousand. Under the proposed dispensation, each bank branch in the country will have a designated service area of about 15 to 25 villages, as required, in the neighbourhood of the branch. The branch will be primarily responsible for meeting the appropriate credit needs of its service area. This country-wide arrangement, supervised by the District Lead Bank Scheme already operational, and further supplemented by the rural cooperatives, will go a long way to serve the credit needs of the village community

To help farmers affected by drought, we have given a number of reliefs and concessions by way of rescheduling of loans, postponement of all recoveries, and reduction in interest rates. It has been a long standing demand of farmers and the cooperative movement that a separate National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund should be established to provide relief on a systematic basis. I am happy to announce that it has now been decided to set up such a Fund. The corpus of the Fund will be provided by the Central and State Government on an agreed basis. The criteria for releasing money from the Fund will be worked out by the Reserve Bank of India.

Before I turn to other matters, I would like to refer to a subject which has been close to all our hearts. I have a feeling that the cooperative credit system, which played such a pioneering role in the early years of our Independence, has not grown as fast as it could have. Cooperatives are the best instruments for reaching our farmers; they are also a symbol of self-reliance at the village level. I believe that we must now devote special attention to revitalising the entire cooperative sector. I would invite the Hon'ble Members to give this matter their personal attention and also request them to send me suggestions regarding the role that the Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and the nationalised banking sector, should play in promoting the growth of the cooperative movement. I shall also be writing to State Governments, who have a major responsibility in this area.

The programme of rural electrification has enabled countrywide utilisation of ground water for irrigation with the help of electric pump sets. However, some of the poorer farmers have often been unable to afford the one time cost of pump set installation. A special programme to be called JALDHARA will be launched to assist marginal farmers in drought prone areas. This scheme will provide them the benefits of pumps sets for irrigation on nominal rental/lease charges. It is proposed that during 1988-89 the benefits of this scheme in

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drought areas will be provided to about fifty thousand farming families.

To improve the quality of life of rural families below the poverty line, including Harijan and Adivasi families, I propose a massive programme to be called KUTIR-JYOTI for extending single point light connections to households of their families. The programme will meet the one time cost of internal wiring and service connection charges. In 1988-89, five lakh households are proposed to be covered by this programme. The cost of both the JALDHARA and KUTIRJYOTI will be met through a combination of grants and loans to the State Electricity Boards by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

People living in hill areas have to bear the burden of higher transport costs in the supply of Kerosene and LPG. Today freight subsidy is given on Kerosene to North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir. It has now been decided to extend this concession to all hill areas. Similarly, it has been decided that LPG cylinders would be supplied to the customers in all hill areas at the same price as for the customers in the nearest point in the plains. This will also, to a large extent, help in conserving the forest resources used for purposes of light and fuel.

Sir, his budget speech last year, the Prime Minister emphasized the high priority of the housing sector and had announced the decision to set up a National Housing Bank with an initial capital of Rs. 100 crores. Necessary legislation has been passed and the Bank will become operational shortly. Sir [MR. SPEAKER: I am all attention, Sir.] in order to give a special thrust to rural housing, the Reserve Bank of India, along with some financial institutions, will make a special additional contribution of Rs. 100 crores to the National Housing Bank. This entire additional amount will be used for promotion of rural housing in several ways, including setting up of specialised rural housing savings and loan institutions, if necessary.

In this context, it is also proposed to extend the role of the Land Development Banks to cover the field of housing finance for farmers. These banks exist in most districts of the country have strong apex bodies and deal directly with the rural population. They can also mobilise resources for housing finance. The State Governments will be requested to carry out necessary legislative measures to permit Land Development Banks to undertake housing finance.

A new programme of housing for small and marginal farmers with monthly income of upto Rs. 700, is being launched by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. Under this programme, HUDCO will provide assistance, upto specified amounts, at low rate of 7 per cent interest repayable in 22 years for building or improving a house. Assistance will also be given for improvement of old homes, for example, change of roof from thatch to tile.

A new scheme, called the "Village Abadi Environmental Improvement Scheme" will be launched by HUDCO this year. Projects involving expenditure upto Rs. 2,000 per family in villages with population not exceeding 5,000, for improving rural abadi infrastructure like drainage, sanitation etc., will be supported. The equity base of HUDCO will be suitably strengthened to help finance these programmes.

Commercial Banks have also been providing help for rural housing, both directly as well as through HUDCO. With their vast branch network in rural areas, their role should be further enhanced. Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that, it has been decided that commercial banks will increase their lending for the housing sector to an annual level of Rs. 300 crores by the end of the Seventh Plan.

There is great scope for using local low-cost materials in housing. Our scientists and engineers have also developed considerable expertise in low-cost housing technol-

ogy. It has been decided to set up a national network of Nirman or Nirmithi Kendras which will provide easy access to low-cost housing materials and techniques. It is proposed to set up one Kendra in each district. In the coming year, 100 Kendras in 100 districts will be set up.

landless labourers, artisans and other very poor families in rural areas face acute financial distress when their huts and belongings are destroyed by fire. I am glad to inform the House that it is proposed to launch a new scheme to provide fire insurance protection to them. The Government of India will bear the entire premium cost. The scheme will be implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its four subsidiaries. The GIC will separately announce the details of the scheme.

I also propose to take a major new initiative for extending the system of social security to the weaker sections of our society. The Life Insurance Corporation of India, which has done so much to spread insurance culture throughout the length and breadth of our country, will be setting up a separate "Social Security Fund" with a corpus of Rs. 100 crores. Certain changes are being made in the Income tax payable by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to make this possible. The Fund will be used for financing life insurance schemes for weaker and vulnerable section of the population at subsidised rates. The House will agree with me that the creation of such a fund will provide a solid foundation for extending insurance cover to the toiling sections of our society, for example, landless labourers, handloom workers, rickshaw-pullers, divers etc. who work on daily wages or whose employment is casual. In respect of these group insurance schemes, 50 per cent of the premium will be adjusted from the newly created Social Security Fund, the balance 50 per cent of the premium being payable by the beneficiaries concerned.

Group insurance schemes will also be introduced for groups with regular incomes like primary school teachers, cooperative milk producers, and workers in shops and commercial establishments. Schemes regarding group insurance will also be formulated for the benefit of artisans, tailors, barbers, masons, carpenters and other similar groups.

While IRDP extends benefits to the families of the poor, these families face hardship in the event of sudden death of the head of the family. To give greater security to the family, a group insurance scheme of the LIC is proposed to be introduced to cover around 3 to 4 million families under IRDP assistance every year with effect from 1st April, 1988. The insurance cover will be Rs. 3,000, with double benefit in case of accidental death.

I would now like to propose some measures specifically for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Many State-level Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance/Development Corporations are doing a good job in looking after the special requirements of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I now propose setting up a National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. This corporation will play a catalytic role in developing schemes for employment generation and financing pilot programmes which can then be taken by the State level Corporation and other agencies active in this field. This Corporation will also work with nationalised banks and NABARD in improving the flow of financial assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The objective would be to innovate experiment and promote rather than replicate the work of the existing agencies. I am making a provision of Rs. 50 crores in the next year's budget for this Corporation.

Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that we propose to initiate a project for one million wells under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

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by raising the percentage of allocation of funds for the exclusive benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. It is fitting that in the year of Fortieth Anniversary of Independence, we initiate this massive programme of construction of wells which will benefit millions of small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I would now like to announce some measures for promotion of employment opportunities in the decentralised sector. The handloom sector provides employment to about 10 million weavers and others. This important sector has been affected by high prices of cotton and other yarns. I propose to increase the subsidy on Janata cloth from Rs. 2 per sq. metre to Rs. 2.75 per sq. metre. The impact of this relief will be Rs. 40 crores. Government also proposes to increase the target for Janata cloth for handloom from the present 500 million metres a year to 600 million metres in the coming year. Later in my speech, I shall be announcing a package of measures which will benefit the handloom sector by reducing the cost of certain types of yarns. At present, a standard rebate of 10 per cent is being provided for Khadi. I propose to extend this rebate to Kambals and Kambalis.

It has been a long standing demand of the tiny and small industries that there should be a separate apex bank for them. Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that it has now been decided to establish a Small Industries Development Bank of India. The new bank will be a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India. The equity of the new bank will be Rs. 250 crores, and it will have its own separate Board of Directors, including representatives from the small scale sector. The new Bank will also administer both the Small Industries Development Fund established in May, 1986 and the National Equity Fund for providing equity support to projects in tiny and small scale sector.

New small scale units often experience problems and delays in securing working capital finance. In order to overcome this difficulty, it has been decided that requirements of working capital upto Rs. 2.5 lakhs for new tiny and small scale units, whose project cost does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, will be provided through a single window. Thus, both term loans and working capital will be made available by the same bank or institution. The details of this scheme will be announced by Industrial Development Bank of India shortly.

A healthy capital goods sector is a prerequisite for self-reliance. Last year, while presenting the Budget, the Prime Minister announced a package of measures to revitalise the machine building industries. Later in my speech, I shall be announcing certain measures which will carry this process further for revitalising industries such as paper, cement, and textiles. These measures will help to stimulate demand, lower costs and improve efficiency.

The Capital market is an important source for mobilisation of savings for industry and Government has taken several steps to strengthen it. Last year, the Prime Minister announced the decision to set up a separate Board for the regulation and development of the Stock Exchanges. Necessary legislation in this regard is under preparation and the Board is expected to become operational soon. Measures have also been taken to set up Mutual Funds, lay down ground rules for orderly operations of the Stock Exchanges, improve their infrastructure, facilitate share transfers and enforce better discipline on companies entering the market. Later in my speech, I shall be announcing certain further measures which will help to boost investment in new industries and generate more employment and economic activity.

We have one of the largest pools of scientific and technical manpower. Yet, many of our young and new entrepreneurs find it difficult to raise equity capital because of the risk involved. This problem

can be solved by allowing Venture Capital Companies or Funds to invest in new companies in anticipation of future capital gains. However, such companies at present are not eligible for the concessional treatment of capital gains available to non-corporate entities. In order to overcome this problem, it has been decided to formulate a scheme under which approved Venture Capital Companies/Funds will be enabled to invest in new companies and be eligible for the concessional treatment of capital gains available to non-corporate entities. Necessary legislative measures will be taken to bring this into effect.

At present, a tax concession is available for investment in the equity shares of new industrial undertakings. Small investors generally find it difficult to take advantage of these concessions because of absence of sufficient information about the prospects of new companies. It has been decided that concession now available for direct investment in equity shares of new industrial undertakings will also be available to investment in special units of mutual funds where the resources are earmarked for investment in new projects. This will help new companies to raise capital more easily.

I also propose to provide a separate exemption upto Rs. 3,000 for income from dividends under Section 80L of the Income tax Act. This will be in addition to the existing concessions available for certain types of incomes, including dividends upto Rs. 7,000 and a further Rs. 3,000 for income from investments in Unit Trust of India and certain other specified investments which I am including in the Finance Bill.

Sharp fluctuations in international exchange rates have posed problems for exporters as well as for Indian industry. In order to provide some protection to individual projects from exchange rate fluctuations, financial institutions will introduce a new scheme whereby promoters of such projects can have their foreign currency

loans designated in rupees. The interest rate on such loans will be variable and will include an exchange premium. The details of the scheme will be announced by the Industrial Development Bank of India separately.

It has been the policy of this Government to encourage workers' participation in management in industry. It is only through interaction and involvement of workers in management that we can improve the overall performance, increase productivity, and prevent sickness. Government has already announced a scheme to facilitate such participation. I am happy to inform the House that complete exemption from Income tax will be given in respect of all expenditure incurred by companies in connection with introducing schemes for workers' participation. Government has also introduced a scheme whereby 5 per cent of the capital issues are reserved for employees. In order to facilitate purchase of shares by workers in their own companies, banks are being asked to provide loans liberally for this purpose. Reserve Bank of India will be issuing necessary instructions shortly.

Working journalists have contributed a lot to the country by their intellectual toil, and suggestions have been received that a Bill should be considered by the Parliament to provide a reasonable pension scheme for them. Government will be taking appropriate steps in this direction after consulting all concerned.

Government attaches considerable importance to strengthening economic and cultural ties with Indian nationals settled abroad. A number of facilities, including fiscal concessions, have been extended to Non-Resident Indians for facilitating investments. In response to representations received, Government have now decided to introduce a new scheme of Foreign Currency denominated Bonds/Deposit Certificates for Non-Resident Indians on a non-repatriable basis. The maturity period of these Bonds/Deposit Certificates will be 7 years and

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these will carry an interest rate higher than that applicable to the repatriable foreign currency non-Resident deposits. These Bonds/Deposits will be free from Income tax, Wealth tax and Gift tax

The fiscal regime for investments and deposits by Non-Resident Indians in our country has been made quite liberal. It is the Government's intention to maintain fiscal stability. No changes will be made in the tax treatment which might adversely affect investments already made by Non-Resident Indians.

The success of Non-Resident Indians in many fields of scientific, economic and cultural endeavour has been a matter of great satisfaction to us. We cherish our continued association with them.

I also propose to introduce certain measures for boosting small savings collections. I am particularly keen to mobilise untapped rural savings. A new scheme without tax concession, but with flexibility of encashment after two and half years of deposit, is being introduced. The rate of interest will progressively increase for longer durations. The deposit will double in value after five and half years. This instrument will attract new investments as it can be encashed as and when funds are needed. The instrument will be called KISAN VIKAS PATRA.

Last year a new savings scheme based on the net savings principle, was announced by the Prime Minister. Under this scheme, 50 per cent of deposits upto a maximum of Rs. 20,000 are eligible for deduction under Section 80CCA of Income tax Act. However, in the year of withdrawal, 50 per cent of the amount withdrawn is added to the taxable income. The interest rate on deposits was 9 per cent. It has been decided to raise the interest rate to 11 per cent. The new rate will be applicable to existing deposits also with effect from 1st April of last year. Further, the rate of deduction at the time of deposit will be raised from 50 per cent to 100 per cent with corresponding increase in the amount

subject to tax at the time of withdrawal. The amount eligible for deposit is also being increased to Rs. 30,000 per annum with effect from next financial year.

The doubling period for Indira Vikas Patra sold from 1st March, 1988 will be reduced to five years.

It is also proposed to continue the sale of Rahat Patra beyond 29th February, 1988. With the continuance of Rahat Patra, sale of Capital Investment Bonds is proposed to be discontinued from 1st April, 1988.

Sir, I have taken this opportunity to announce certain measures for the welfare of the weaker and vulnerable sections of our society for generating greater employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas and for strengthening our productive base. I am sure these measures will contribute to fulfilling the aspirations of people.

Let me now turn to the Revised Estimates for 1987-88 and Budget Estimates for 1988-89

Revised Estimates 1987-88

The Revised Estimates of total expenditure in the Budget for 1987-88 are placed at Rs. 66161 crores against Rs. 62942 crores in the Budget Estimates. As the gravity of the drought became clear, the first task of the Government was to ensure that sufficient resources were available with State Governments in order to start relief works and take other measures for alleviating the distress caused by the drought. Central Teams were despatched to States and decisions announced in record time in respect of ceilings of expenditure for States affected by drought and floods. Expenditure from the Central Budget on account of drought, floods and other natural calamities is now estimated at nearly Rs. 2,000 crores. This includes Centre's share of margin money, advance Plan assistance for drought, non-Plan assistance for floods and hailstorm, supply of subsidised foodgrains in drought affected areas, subsidised supply of seeds, provi-

sion of rigs for drinking water and assistance for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

There have been certain other inevitable increases in expenditure. The subsidy on indigenous fertilizers will go up by Rs. 300 crores. Food subsidy will also be Rs. 200 crores higher. I am sure Hon'ble Members will agree with me that, under the circumstances prevailing in the current year, the increases are fully justified. The liberalisation of pensionary benefits of Government employees, particularly the Defence Services personnel, is expected to add Rs. 374 crores to the pension bill in the current year. Financial reliefs granted to certain public sector enterprises are expected to cost additional Rs. 417 crores by way of subsidy, write off of loans etc. Interest charges are likely to be Rs. 800 crores higher than the original Budget provision. Taking into account the other variations, the total non-Plan expenditure during the current year is estimated to be Rs. 1,971 crores higher than the original Budget provision of Rs. 39,265 crores.

Central assistance for State and U.T. Plans is expected to be Rs. 1,127 crores higher mainly due to larger advance Plan assistance to States affected by drought. Budgetary support for Central Plan is estimated to be Rs. 121 crores higher—this being the net effect of increases in sectors like agriculture, rural development, fertilizers, agricultural financial institutions, subsidy for setting up industries in backward areas, etc. offset by savings in certain other sectors.

Taking the Plan and non-Plan together, there is an increase of Rs. 3,219 crores. As a result of a series of measures undertaken by Government during the year, economy consciousness has been created and expenditure contained particularly in low priority areas.

Gross Tax Revenue is estimated to yield

Rs. 1,028 crores more than the Budget Estimates mainly under Income and Corporation taxes and Customs duties. The share of States in taxes will be higher by Rs. 392 crores. Non-tax Receipts will be higher by Rs. 2,201 crores. Of this, non-tax revenue receipts are expected to fetch Rs. 765 crores more and capital receipts Rs. 1,436 crores more. Rs. 700 crores of the increase in capital receipts will be from market loans.

Taking the variations in expenditure and receipts into account, the current year is expected to end with an overall deficit of Rs. 6080 crores. Notwithstanding the severe strain the events of the year have cast on the Budget, this is close to the original estimate of Rs. 5,688 crores.

Budget Estimates for 1988-89

The Hon'ble Members will agree that Budget Estimates for the year 1988-89 are being presented in a rather difficult environment. We have to ensure that, despite pressures on the Budget, there is no cut-back in public investments, as that would have an adverse effect on economic activity and employment. Accordingly, in framing the Budget for next year, highest priority has been given to maintaining the tempo of Plan investment.

The Central Plan for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs. 28,715 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 24,622 crores in the current year, a step up of 16.6 per cent. Even compared to the revised Central Plan outlay of Rs. 25,701 crores, the next year's outlay represents a step up of 11.7 per cent. Central Plan for the next year will be financed to the extent of Rs. 16,000 crores from budgetary resources and Rs. 12,715 crores from Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of public enterprises. With the proposed outlay for 1988-89, we would have achieved in four years more than 86 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay in real terms.

In addition, Central Budget for the next year provides Rs. 9,714 crores for assist-

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ance for State and UT Plans. The total Plan expenditure in the Budget for the next year is thus, Rs. 25,714 crores compared to Rs. 24,925 crores in the Revised Estimates for the current year.

I am glad to inform the House that the total transfers from Centre to States in 1987-88, including their share in taxes, were Rs. 24,870 crores. In 1988-89 such transfers are estimated at Rs. 26,348 crores, an increase of Rs. 1478 crores.

Several States have represented that their liquidity position has been affected by the drought and have requested for some relaxation in the Ways and Means limits. The Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that Reserve Bank of India is raising from tomorrow the Ways and Means limits by 40 per cent over the limits prevailing prior to October, 1986. These were stepped up by 30 per cent and 20 per cent for different periods of the year in October, 1986.

As mentioned earlier, it has been decided to increase the outlays of the Departments of Agriculture and Cooperation and Water Resources by 40 per cent above the current year's outlay. I also propose to provide Rs. 671 crores for fertilizer projects in 1988-89. During the current year, four new fertilizer plants, two each in public and private sectors, are likely to go into production. Fertilizer production is expected to attain a level of 7.1 million tonnes this year, an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the output at the commencement of the Seventh Plan.

The major anti-poverty programmes, namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) will continue to be the main instruments for generating employment and increasing the earning opportunities for those below the poverty-line. Thus far, about 254 lakh families have been assisted with a total investment of Rs.

8,413 crores under IRDP. Forty per cent of these beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under NREP and RLEGP, 7,006 lakh man-days of employment were generated in 1986-87 which was substantially higher than the target of 5,115 lakh man-days. The target is likely to be exceeded this year also.

These programmes have proved highly successful in generating employment in our rural areas. Suggestions have been received for expansion of these programmes as well as for their reorganisation. The merger of some important programmes, like the National Rural Employment Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Desert Development Programme, and various other Anti poverty Programmes has also been suggested so that available resources can be more effectively deployed to meet the twin objectives of employment and creation of assets to meet village needs. There is also need to provide flexibility at the operational level. In the light of these suggestion, it is proposed to undertake a thorough review of the employment programmes in the coming year to examine the possibility of having a comprehensive programme.

Rural water supply continues to receive high priority. The technology mission for drinking water in villages and related water management is being pursued vigorously. In 1988-89, I purpose to provide Rs. 2,200 crores for the Department of Rural Development, inclusive of Rs. 430 crores for rural water supply and sanitation. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the outlay on water supply is in addition to the Minimum Needs Programme outlay in the State Sector.

Welfare programmes for the tribal people have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and tradition, and appreciation of their social, psychological and economic problems. The main instrument for the development of tribal people

and tribal areas is the Tribal sub-Plan. As the Hon'ble Members know, the Tribal sub-Plans are financed by the State Governments, Special Central Assistance, Centrally Sponsored Programmes and financial institutions. The Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-Plan for 1988-89 is Rs.185 crores. For Scheduled Castes, Special Component Plans are being formulated with the primary objective of providing occupational mobility and economic strength. In the current year, over 20 lakhs Scheduled Caste families are likely to be benefited by these programmes. An amount of Rs. 180 crores has been provided as Special Central Additive to Special Component Plans for 1988-89.

Our human resources are the most important resource of all. The quality of manpower developed today will be decisive in determining the pace and direction of economic and social progress in the future. In 1986, a new Education Policy was introduced after extensive discussion in Parliament and outside. In order to give a good start to the new Policy, last year, while presenting the Budget, the Prime Minister raised the allocation for education sharply to Rs. 800 crores from Rs. 352 crores in 1986-87. The actual expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 700 crores. Next year's Plan makes an allocation of Rs. 800 crores. Together with the non-Plan provision, the total allocation for the Department of Education in 1988-89 will be Rs. 1,550 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1,185 crores for 1987-88.

Improvement in the health status of the population is an essential component of the human resource development. To achieve this, special emphasis is being laid on establishing primary health facilities, particularly in rural areas, launching control programmes for major communicable and non-communicable diseases, augmenting facilities for medical and para-medical education and training and providing family welfare, maternity and

child health, immunization and related services. Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, multi-drug treatment has been extended to nearly 2.2 million cases out of the estimated 4 million cases. The Universal Immunization Programme is being extended to 120 districts, besides 182 districts already covered. Health Contingency Plans have been prepared for drought affected States. I propose an outlay of Rs. 228 crores for medical and public health programmes and Rs. 600 crores for family welfare programmes for 1988-89.

Government have initiated a number of measures to ameliorate the condition of working women. These include programmes for raising skills and economic development, supportive services for working women and shelter and rehabilitation for women in adverse circumstances. For children, a nation-wide programme of Integrated Child Development Services has been in operation. An important objective of these ICDS Programmes is to reduce childhood mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. I am happy to inform the Hon'ble Members that 1,738 Integrated Child Development Services Projects have been sanctioned for the most backward rural areas, tribal areas and urban slums in the country. During the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan we will be covering most of the tribal blocks with more than 30 per cent Scheduled Tribe population and also the slums in big cities. For the next year, I propose an outlay of Rs. 235 crores for the Department of Women and Child Development. We are proud of our Youth. We are sure that our heritage and our country's future are safe in their strong hands. Adequate provision has been made for youth and sports activities in the coming year with an increase of 13 per cent over the current year.

Energy, Transport and Communications constitute the basic infrastructure of the economy. A total allocation of Rs. 16,588 crores is being provided for these sectors. This outlay represents an increase of about 25 per cent over the current year's

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level, and accounts for about 58 per cent of the total Plan outlay for 1988-89.

Electricity generation has been increasing at an annual rate of 9 to 10 per cent during the Seventh Plan. Though hydro-generation was adversely affected by drought this year, thermal generation registered an improvement of 16 per cent during the first nine months of the current year compared to the corresponding period of last year. The plant load factor of the thermal plants has improved further and is expected to touch 55 per cent, the highest in the last 10 years. I am providing for an outlay of Rs. 3,963 crores for the Power sector, that is, an increase of over 32 per cent over the current year's outlay.

Coal is the primary and the most abundant source of conventional energy in our country. I am stepping up the provision for this sector by 30 per cent, to a level of Rs. 1,733 crores for 1988-89. The production of coal during the current year is expected to reach 182 million tonnes as against the last year's level of 166 million tonnes.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, our Petroleum and Natural Gas sector has taken great strides during this decade. The rebound in international oil prices has underlined the urgency for finding and exploiting hydro-carbon resources. Significant discoveries during the year in Krishna-Godavari Off-shore Region and the Bhuvanagiri area of the Cauvery Basin constitute promising rewards to our heavy investments in oil exploration. The year also saw the completion of the first section from Hazira to Bijaipur of the HBJ Pipeline covering 642 kilometers. To maintain the tempo of exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas, I propose an outlay of Rs. 3,395 crores for the Petroleum sector.

In the field of communications I must share with the House a sense of pride in the work of the Centre for Development of Telematics. By developing a state-of-art electronic switching system, C-DoT has demonstrated what we can achieve

through proper organisation and marshalling of our scientific talents. I am allocating Rs. 1,873 crores for 1988-89 for the Department of Telecommunications—an increase of 44 per cent over the outlay for the current year.

Government recognises the development of our scientific and technological capabilities as a necessary pre-requisite for the economic development of the nation. With this in view, I propose to increase the outlay of the Scientific Departments by about 20 per cent over the current-year's level. We can take justifiable pride in the many achievements of our scientists and technologists. While there have been many notable developments during the year, I would like to make a special mention of one of these. On August 26, 1987, the Prime Minister had informed the Hon'ble Members that India was the first applicant to be allotted a mine site in the Central Indian Ocean by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority. This is significant step forward in development of our scientific potential. The mine site of 1,50,000 sq kms. contains a rich deposit of polymetallic nodules.

Many other initiatives are envisaged in the different sectors of the economy. However, I do not propose to take the valuable time of the House with a detailed review of all the remaining Plan programmes. The full details are available in the Budget documents.

The allocation for Defence is Rs. 13,000 crores against Rs. 12,000 crores in the current year. Our armed forces, in the face of unwarranted provocations, have done a tremendous job of protecting our borders. Our jawans are the nation's strength. We shall continue to provide them the requisite support in their efforts. Food and fertilizer subsidies are placed at Rs. 5,300 crores against Rs. 4,410 crores in the current year. Interest charges next year are estimated at Rs. 14,100 crores against Rs. 11,450 crores in the current year. The allocation for export promotion and market

development is Rs. 1,091 crores. The other increases relate to grants payable to States for revision of pay scales of university and college teachers, grants and loans to foreign Governments, strengthening of police forces and payment of Rs. 100 crores to Oil Industry Development Board. A lump sum provision of Rs. 800 crores has been made for additional D.A instalments that may become payable to Government employees next year. I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that I have kept the non-Plan expenditure to the barest minimum. Non-Plan expenditure in 1988-89 will thus be Rs. 47,896 crores against Rs. 41,236 crores in the Revised Estimates for the current year.

Coming to receipts, Gross Tax Revenue at existing rates of taxation is estimated at Rs. 41,985 crores. After payment of Rs. 10,682 crores to States and local bodies as their share of taxes, the net tax revenue to the Centre next year is estimated at Rs. 31,303 crores. Receipts from market loans are placed at Rs. 7,000 crores, that is, the same level as in the current year. External assistance, net of repayments, is placed at Rs. 3,734 crores, against Rs. 3,184 crores in the current year. Taking into account the variations in other receipts and expenditure, Budget deficit for the next year at existing rates of taxation is estimated at Rs. 8,120 crores.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir,....

MR. SPEAKER: Tiwariji, you should also sometimes listen to the language of the heart. Just give us a few minutes' time for relaxation.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to quote only one couplet. We have been listening to Panditji for the last 70 minutes continuously. Whatever he has said we have swallowed it in toto and

cheered him all along. But I would like to quote a couplet here:

*"Hum Safar hoon Aapka Mazloom hoon
Mullis bhi hoon*

*Hath Kandhon par hi Rakhna, Jeb Mein
Mat Daalna".*

MR. SPEAKER: He has referred to putting the hand into the pocket...

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I would also like to quote a couplet:

*"Ae Dost Bata Doon Kya Fark Tum Mein
aur Mujh mein hai,*

*Tera Dard Darde Tanha, Mera Dard Darde
Jamana."*

[English]

I shall now turn to my revenue proposals. Every Budget has to raise some resources for financing expenditure, and I shall not be failing in my duty to do so. However, I do believe that it is equally, if not more, important to use fiscal policy for achieving our wider economic and social goals while, at the same time, providing relief where it is due. I am sure, the Hon'ble Members will find a strong link between the proposals that I am about to make, and some of the people-oriented initiatives that I have referred to in Part A of my speech.

This House is aware of the fact that in view of the exigencies of the situation, in order to meet the formidable after-effects of the drought of 1987-88, Government took a decision to levy a surcharge of 5% on income-tax for persons with taxable income above Rs. 50,000, a surcharge of 10% on wealth tax for the assessment year 1988-89 and a 5% surcharge by way of auxiliary duty of customs on imported goods excluding essential commodities like fertilizers, power equipment, life-saving drugs and medical equipment, etc. This timely action helped the country and enabled the Central and State Governments to meet the requirements of a very

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difficult situation created by the drought. This surcharge did not touch essential commodities.

In view of the continuing pernicious effects of the drought and the natural calamities, I propose to continue with these surcharges for one more year. In addition, it is now proposed to levy a surcharge by way of Special Excise Duty at the rate of 1/20th of the Basic Duty of Excise. The incidence of this surcharge will generally be small; for example, it will be only one quarter of one percent i.e. 0.25%, where the basic duty is 5% *ad valorem* and one percentage point where the—basic duty is 20%.

Essential commodities and other priority items which are presently exempt from excise duty will continue to remain exempt. I am also exempting from this surcharge, certain other essential goods of common consumption, namely, sugar, matches, cotton fabrics, vanaspati, refined vegetable oil, tea, coffee and kerosene.

Direct Taxes

Hon'ble Members will recall that, in August, 1986, a Discussion Paper on Direct Tax Laws was presented in Parliament. After further discussions and consultations among experts and the public, the Government had introduced the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which was passed during the last Session.

SHRI V. SOBHNADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Passed with only fifteen minutes discussion.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Since then, many representations have been received from experts, concerned Associations, Chambers of Commerce and other tax-payers regarding some provisions in the Act. The following, inter alia, are the main points made in these representations:—

- (1) The proposed system of assessment of partnership firms is too harsh particularly on partnership firms with small income, as such firms, subject to certain deductions, will henceforth be taxed at the maximum marginal rate. Certain other clarifications have also been sought in regard to some other provisions relating to taxation of firms.
- (2) The levy of additional tax at a flat rate of 30 per cent would be very unfair in cases of genuine doubt regarding taxability of certain receipts and that the levy of additional tax should itself be appealable
- (3) The provisions relating to charitable trusts, voluntary agencies and institutions carrying on scientific research, etc. may result in unintended hardship, particularly as regards the treatment of contributions to the corpus of such institutions:
- (4) The new Act provides for unfettered discretion regarding reopening of assessments merely on a change of opinion.

There are many positive features in the Act, which will help the tax-payers by simplifying the law, but there is also scope for reconsideration keeping in view the representations against some of its provisions. In a democracy, Government should always keep itself abreast of public opinion and be flexible enough to respond to reasonable suggestions. Government will bring a further amendment bill in the Budget Session which will take care of genuine grievances. After the Bill is introduced, Government will be happy to consider any further suggestions that the Hon'ble Members may have to offer.

SHRI V. SOBHNADREESWARA RAO:
Better Late than never

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basishtat)
Refer to a select committee.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: A reasonable degree of stability in the Direct Tax regime is desirable for inspiring confidence and encouraging savings and investment. I do not, therefore, propose any change in the rate structure for personal and corporate taxes.

There is, however, a case for reducing, to some extent, the brunt of the burden borne by the fixed income groups. I, therefore, propose to raise the rate of standard deduction from 30 per cent to 33-1/3rd per cent of salary income and the ceiling from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 12,000/-. This measure will benefit about a million tax-payers.

Hon'ble Members will recall that Estate Duty was abolished from March, 1985. This was done mainly because the Estate Duty law was complicated and led to procedural harassment to large numbers of tax-payers at a time of great distress, with negligible gain in terms of revenue. However, there is a strong case on grounds of social justice for taxing the transfer of wealth through inheritance especially where the volume of wealth involved is large. This matter has been under consideration of Government for some time. Government have decided to levy a tax on the transfer of wealth which will be applicable to all wealth-tax assesseees. The tax will be levied in respect of assets subject to wealth tax. The method for valuation of assets would be the same as for the wealth tax. It will also be administered by the wealth tax officer. The rate of the wealth transfer tax would be 5 times the applicable wealth tax rates. This new tax will avoid the rigidities and procedural delays which characterised the operation of the old Estate Duty Act. As I have mentioned, it will be applicable only to wealth tax assesseees and will not affect ordinary tax-payers. Separate legislation in this regard will be introduced in this Session.

The thrust of my other proposals in regard to Direct Taxes is to strengthen

incentives for export promotion and foreign exchange earnings, to encourage savings and to stimulate the capital market.

To encourage exports, I propose to enhance the existing tax concession under Section 80 HHC for export profits so as to exempt 100 per cent of export profits from income-tax. It is also proposed to extend the benefit to supporting manufacturers exporting through Trading or Export Houses. A five-year tax holiday presently available for units in Free Trade Zones is also being extended to 100 per cent Export Oriented Units. Replantation and rejuvenation subsidies for rubber, coffee and cardamom plantations are also proposed to be exempted from income-tax.

To promote long-term financing available for construction and purchase of houses, I propose to enhance the existing concession available under Section 80L in respect of interest and dividend income received from companies providing such finance. At present, such income is included under the general exemption limit of Rs. 7,000. It is proposed to make such income also eligible under the separate limit of Rs. 3,000 for UTI under Section 80L.

As an anti-evasion measure, I propose to provide for assessment of income of persons engaged in certain trades, like liquor and forest contracts, at a reasonably fixed percentage of the amount payable by them while purchasing the goods. The tax will be collected at source.

I also propose to tax under the head "capital gains", income from transfer of a capital asset by a holding company to its wholly-owned subsidiary company or vice versa, in every case where the capital asset is taken over as stock-in-trade at the time of transfer.

Hon'ble Members will recall that in Part A of my speech. I have already referred to

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certain changes being made in the income-tax payable by LIC as well as certain fiscal measures to promote the equity market. There are certain other minor proposals regarding Direct Taxes in the Finance Bill.

The total effect of these proposals will be a revenue loss of Rs. 201 crores, which will be off-set by my proposal to continue with the levy of surcharge on income-tax and wealth-tax which will mean a gain of Rs. 270 crores. Thus, the net increase in revenue will be Rs. 69 crores.

Indirect Taxes

Sir, I will now move on to the proposals relating to indirect taxes. It has been my endeavour to see that the basic thrust provided in the field of indirect taxes in the Budget last year is carried forward. I have proposals for providing stimuli to cover agriculture and farming sectors, rural employment, exports, health and medical care, housing and construction activities, technology upgradation and selected industries such as cement, textiles, electronics, paper and plastics. There are also some important reliefs for the common man.

Agricultural and other allied sectors

In Part A of my speech, I have announced several measures for the benefit of the farmers, including reduction in interest rates and reduction in cost of inputs, such as fertilizers. I now propose a number of fiscal reliefs for promotion of agriculture and agro-based activities.

Monobloc pumpsets and submersible pumpsets are important for irrigation. I am exempting electric motors used in these pumpsets from excise duty.

To bring down the cost for farmers, I propose to fully exempt from excise duty a large number of pesticide intermediates. I am also proposing to reduce customs duty in respect of a number of pesticides and

pesticide intermediates from the existing levels of 105 per cent and 147 per cent to 70 per cent and 60 per cent *ad valorem*. These measures will reduce the cost of indigenous production and the end-prices.

With a view to promoting modernisation in the agricultural, horticultural, poultry and bee-keeping sectors, I am providing for full exemption from excise duty in respect of machinery for these sectors such as sprinkler systems, fodder mixers, germination appliances, egg candler, etc.

Cold storages are of great importance for the marketing of agricultural produce. I propose to reduce the excise duty on parts and accessories going into the installation of cold storage plants from 40 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

As the House is aware, the Government has taken up an ambitious programme of increasing milk production through genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes. Certain critical equipments, hormones and drugs required for this programme are accordingly being exempted from customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Food Processing and Packaging

Growth of food processing and packaging industry can be of immense help in increasing the value-added of agricultural produce and raising incomes of farmers. In continuation of certain measures for growth of this industry, announced by the Prime Minister last year, it is proposed to further reduce the customs duty in respect of 34 specified items of food processing and packaging machinery from 55 per cent to 35 per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on preparations from vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants like jams, fruit juices, etc. from 10 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Such preparations from vegetables and fruits like jams, jellies, fruit juices, sauces, ketchups and pickles, if manufactured in rural areas by registered cooperative

societies, Khadi & Village Industries Commission and State Khadi & Village Industries Boards are proposed to be exempted from excise duty altogether.

I also propose to reduce the excise duty on aluminium foil from 25 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. This will help in hygienic and scientific packaging of processed food, drugs, condiments, etc.

Rural Employment

Off-farm self-employment provides a major route for enhancing income and earnings in the rural areas. Individually, a micro-entrepreneur with low staying power is vulnerable to adverse market forces. His success lies in cooperative ventures. Hence, I am providing for a special scheme for generation of self-employment in the rural areas. Under the proposed scheme, specified products, namely, radios, cassette players and recorders in combination with radios, tape recorders, voltage stabilizers, footwear of a value not exceeding Rs. 75 per pair and a few other items will be fully exempt from excise duty, if they are manufactured in rural areas by registered cooperative societies, including self-employed women's cooperatives or cooperative societies under the Scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas or the Khadi and Village Industries Commission or the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, there are a large number of self-employed persons working as carpenters, fitters, electricians, plumbers, etc. To lend further strength to their toiling hands and with the twin objectives of increasing their productivity and earnings, I propose to reduce the excise duty in respect of some hand tools like files, screwdrivers, pliers, etc. from 20% to 10% *ad valorem*.

To promote better accounting and to relieve the traders, city-based shop keepers, small businessmen, wholesalers and small factory owners from the drudgery of book-keeping at the end of the day, I propose to reduce excise duty from 20% to 10% on small electronic cash registers of assessable value of Rs. 10,000 or below.

Consumer Articles

I am conscious of the fact that common consumers have been affected by some price increase. I am anxious to give them some relief within the constraints in which I am operating.

I propose to increase the upper value limit from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- for the purpose of extending the concessional rate of excise duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of a wide variety of commonly used toilet soaps. I am also proposing to fully exempt from excise duty laundry and carbolic soaps manufactured in rural areas by cooperatives and khadi and village industries sector. This should lead in a reduction of prices of a wide variety of commonly used toilet soaps.

So far, electric bulbs upto 60 watts have been exempted from excise duty. With a view to facilitating a brighter luminance in houses, streets, work places, etc., I propose to reduce the excise duty in respect of electric bulbs exceeding 60 watts from Rs. 1.50 per bulb to Rs. 1.00 per bulb.

As a measure of providing a little more happiness and education among children, I propose to completely exempt from excise duty toys, like toy scooters, toy pedal cars, dolls, toy musical instruments, scale models, recreational models, etc. and inexpensive pencil sharpeners.

With a view to reducing domestic drudgery, I propose to fully exempt from excise duty certain domestic electrical appliances from frying pans to saucepans. I am also similarly exempting electric kettles, water-boilers, toasters and automatic

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irons. I am also totally exempting stainless steel utensils from excise duty.

As a further component of anti-smuggling measures and to cultivate a greater sense of time-consciousness and to instil a spirit of greater punctuality among the school-going children, college students, office-goers, the public generally and, if I may venture to say so, politicians like us also, I propose to reduce the excise duty on wall clocks and quartz clocks and parts thereof from 15 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*. I shall be announcing some relief for indigenous watch industry later in my speech.

In respect of glassware, I propose to reduce the excise duty in respect of a number of items of tableware of common use like jugs, cups, plates, bowls, etc. manufactured by automatic process from 40 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem* and those manufactured by the semi-automatic or mouth-blown processes, to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

I also propose to exempt from excise duty all children's films and all films selected for the Indian panorama section for International Film Festivals.

There can be no better auspicious occasion than the Government's Annual Budget to exempt sindoor, kajal
[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Tiwariji, you have established peace in homes. *Alta* and *mahavar*—the age-old symbols of glorious and devout womanhood—from taxation and, accordingly, I hereby do so by proposing to fully exempt these from excise duty.

Health and Medicare

Our goal is to provide cheap and efficient medicare to all our people. Towards achieving this objective, availability of essential drugs at lower prices has to be

ensured. I, therefore, intend to align the excise tariff, as far as possible, with the new Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1987. I propose to provide total exemption from excise duties in respect of formulations and bulk drugs which are specified in Category I of the Drug (Prices Control) Order. Intermediates for these drugs will also be fully exempt from excise duty. The House would recall that the drugs specified in Category I are required for the National Health Programmes like T.B., Leprosy, Malaria, Filaria Eradication programmes and programmes for the control of blindness and trachoma and prevention of dehydration.

A concessional excise duty of 10% *ad valorem* is being prescribed for single ingredient formulations based on drugs specified in Category II of the Drug (Prices Control) Order. I also propose to continue the existing excise duty exemptions in respect of specified cardiac drugs and anti-TB, anti-malaria, anti-leprosy and anti-diabetic drugs. Two anti-cancer drugs and an important life-saving drug, are proposed to be added to the list of exempted drugs. However, I propose to withdraw the existing exemption from customs duty in respect of specified formulations for which adequate indigenous capacity has been built up. It is hoped that these fiscal reliefs will encourage domestic production and help better availability of these vital drugs.

I propose to prescribe a nominal excise levy of 5% on bulk drugs except those covered by Category I of Drugs (Prices Control) Order. This will enable the manufacturers to avail of MODVAT credit in respect of all dutiable inputs including drug intermediates. I also propose to reduce the import duty on 235 specified drug intermediates from 115% to 90% *ad valorem*.

In the related field of medical equipment, the procedure for customs duty-free import of hospital equipments, apparatus.

appliances including spare parts and accessories by Government and Government-controlled hospitals is being simplified. Similarly, the procedure for import of specified sophisticated medical equipment at a concessional duty of 40% *ad valorem* is also being streamlined. In respect of such imports by Non-Resident Indians, financed out of their own foreign exchange resources, the duty will be even lower at 20%. Import of such equipment when financed by Government to Government assistance will be exempt from customs duty.

I propose to extend the concessional duty to spare parts of such specified equipments also at 40% *ad valorem*. The list of medical equipment attracting concessional customs duty at 40% *ad valorem* is being enlarged by addition of 83 dental, ophthalmological, cardiological, gynaecological, general surgical and other medical equipments. Components of these equipments will also be charged duty at 40% as against the existing levels ranging from 80% to 130% *ad valorem* in order to encourage domestic manufacture of these equipments.

I also propose to reduce the excise duty on these indigenously manufactured equipments from 15% to 5% *ad valorem*. The excise duty on X-ray films is also proposed to be reduced from 15% to 5% *ad valorem*. Excise duty on aluminium extrusions and square and round tubes used in the manufacture of artificial limbs is being exempted altogether.

I hope that our dedicated doctors throughout the country will now be able to modernise their hospitals and clinics a little faster and patients will get better care and treatment thereby.

Housing

As I mentioned earlier, in order to encourage growth of housing it is necessary to reduce the cost of house building

material. Hence, I propose to provide a general reduction in excise duty on cement from Rs. 225 to Rs. 205 per tonne. The existing differential in excise duty rates for certain categories of cement units will also continue. The levy ratios for certain categories of cement units are also being reduced.

In order to protect the environment and help divert demand from wood to metals, excise duty on doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, made of aluminium is proposed to be reduced from 20% to 15% *ad valorem*. Similarly, excise duty on corrugated sheets of aluminium is being reduced from 25% to 15% *ad valorem*. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on steel doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors from 15% to 5% *ad valorem*.

It is time that we think innovatively and use unconventional materials for housing which would be cheap and functional. The excise duty on blocks, slabs, lintels, etc. constituting structural intermediates and components of pre-fabricated buildings is being reduced from 12% to 5% *ad valorem*. Similarly, fly ash bricks will pay a lower duty of 5% *ad valorem*, and lympo, a cement substitute, will bear a zero rate of duty.

To reduce fire hazards, we should promote the use of fire extinguishers. With this end in view, I propose to exempt fire-extinguishers from excise duty.

Exports

To thrive in the highly competitive international market, our natural advantages and production efforts have to be supplemented by adequate fiscal and other measures. In this context, I propose to take some further measures to promote exports.

Concessional rates of customs duty have been provided in the past in respect of specified items of machinery for identified export thrust sectors. Eight more

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machines for the garments and hosiery sector, twenty-three machines for the leather industry, four more machines for the gem and jewellery industry and three more items of textile machinery will now attract a concessional rate of 35% *ad valorem*. Specified items of machinery for the tea, bicycle, silk and woollen industries are being provided with a concessional customs duty of 35% *ad valorem*.

Ivory and Ivory powder are being totally exempted from customs duty. This will help reduce poaching in our jungles as well as provide adequate raw material for ivory handicraft industry, which is export-oriented.

The value-limit of duty-free import of commercial samples is being enhanced from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 in a year, and for duty-free import of prototypes of engineering goods, from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 10,000.

Full rebate of excise duty will now be available for tea exported directly from factories. The procedure for claiming rebate of excise duty on export of unblended tea by merchant-exporters is being simplified. Green tea is being exempted from excise duty altogether.

Capital Goods

In the modern industrial world, obsolescence takes place at a fast rate. Unless one upgrades the technology continuously, one is apt to be left out in the race. Following Prime Minister's guideline given in last year's Budget speech, I had announced in August 1987, a technology upgradation scheme, under which fiscal relief was provided in respect of import of specified items of capital equipments required for manufacture of machinery covered by the scheme at 35% *ad valorem*. To promote domestic production of such machinery, the customs duty on selected raw materials needed for their production is being reduced to 55% from the existing level ranging from around 100% to 180%. These include specified insulation materials, copper conductors and special electrical

steel sheets for power generation and electrical equipment and clad steel plates for manufacture of selected industrial machinery specified in the technology upgradation scheme. The customs duty on boiler and pressure vessel quality steel plates, turbine blade flats and stainless steel plates required for manufacture of machinery is also being reduced from 90% to 55%.

Scientific equipment and spares

There have been persistent demands from the scientific community for further fiscal concessions in regard to consumables required for research and spares of imported equipment. Keeping in view the importance of scientific research, the existing duty concession schemes are being liberalised. The certification procedures, which have been acting as hurdles in the clearance of these goods, are being simplified.

Some specified scientific instruments and apparatus would bear excise duty of 5% *ad valorem* instead of the current rate of 15%.

Textiles

The textile industry has a unique place in the industrial map of India. It provides jobs to millions of our people. It is a major exports earner, and is directly linked to agriculture. Of late, the industry has suffered from widespread sickness and haphazard growth. Availability and prices of raw cotton and cotton yarn have been subject to considerable instability. Handloom weavers are suffering because of yarn prices. Powerlooms have their problems too. While production of synthetic yarn, which is used for blended fabrics preferred for their durability by the common man, has expanded, prices of such yarn have been very high. Smuggling has been another problem which, despite Government's strong action, has had some adverse effects on the economy.

In order to overcome these problems, in

1985, Government had announced a new Textile Policy. Its primary objective was to increase production of cloth of acceptable quality at reasonable prices. In line with this policy, a number of measures have already been taken by the Government. These have yielded results as reflected in the increase in production and availability of cloth. I now propose to provide some fiscal support to the endeavours of the Ministry of Textiles in reviving this industry, so that, once again, it can regain its rightful place in our economy. My proposals, which follow are based on a comprehensive review of the duty structure relating to the various segments of the industry with a view to lowering prices, increasing the demand for fabrics and increasing the base of production.

In 1985, a scheme was evolved for making available duty-free polyester staple fibre to the handloom sector for manufacture of designated fabrics under a scheme approved by the Government. I now propose to reduce the excise duty on polyester filament yarn for manufacturing handloom fabrics under a scheme for supply management and distribution of fabrics, to be announced by the Ministry of Textiles. Similarly, viscose filament yarn will bear a concessional rate of 50 per cent of the existing duty, when the yarn is supplied to registered handloom cooperative societies or any approved organisation for the development of handlooms.

I also propose to exempt handloom woollen fabrics processed by approved independent processors from excise duty. Raw wool imported by certain specified handloom agencies is being exempted from customs duty. The import duty on acetate filament yarn is being reduced from 60 per cent to 45 per cent.

In order to reduce prices of cotton yarn, it is proposed to reduce the excise duty on cotton yarn of counts not exceeding 35 by 10 per cent of the existing rates. The excise duty on cotton yarn above 35 counts is being reduced by 3 paise per count. This

will mean a reduction of upto a maximum of 28.5 per cent, depending on the count of yarn. Hank yarn for handloom is already fully exempt to provide further relief to handloom weavers, as I mentioned, the subsidy on Janta Cloth is being increased by 75 paise per square metre from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 2.75.

Considering the fact that viscose staple fibre would help substituting for cotton, I propose to reduce the excise duty on viscose staple fibre cleared for blending with cotton from the existing level of Rs. 7 per kg. to Rs. 5 per kg. Simultaneously, I propose to increase the duty on viscose staple fibre used for other purposes to Rs. 8 per kg. to divert more VSF for cotton blending.

The National Textile Corporation is already manufacturing cheap fabrics under a special scheme, for which polyester staple fibre is being supplied free of excise duty. I propose to provide that polyester filament yarn will be available at a concessional duty rate of Rs. 10 per kg. to the National Textile Corporation for manufacturing fabrics under a duty credit scheme. The details will be announced separately.

In line with the Textile Policy, in order to facilitate absorption of increased domestic production, I propose to reduce fiscal levies on man-made fibres and yarn. This would also help revitalise the powerloom sector which is facing problems of under-utilisation of capacity and consequent problems of unemployment. The duty on polyester staple fibre is being reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 15 per kg., and on polyester filament yarn from Rs. 83.75 to Rs. 53.75 per kg. At the same time, in order to ensure greater availability and to put pressure on the domestic producers to pass on the reduction in excise duties fully to the consumers, import duties on these items are also being reduced by about 25 percentage points.

The excise duty on nylon filament yarn is being reduced from Rs. 70 to Rs. 40 per

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kg. and that on acrylic fibre from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per kg. Customs duty on these items is also being suitably reduced.

It is also proposed to reduce the excise duty on nylon filament yarn for industrial purposes such as for manufacture of tyres for cycles and industrial filter fabrics, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 8.13 per kg. Nylon filament yarn of specified deniers used for fishing nets will pay an even lower concessional duty of Rs. 4.55 per kg.

I also propose to reduce the excise duty on certain specified textile machinery required for modernisation of the mills from 15 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*. The customs duty on certain specified machinery for the garment, hosiery and woollen industries is being reduced to 35 per cent, as indicated earlier.

Hon'ble Members will agree that these comprehensive fiscal measures, supported by other measures taken by the Ministry of Textiles, should give a boost to the textile industry and help protect jobs of lakhs of workers. These should also improve the working of the mills of the National Textile Corporation. I fully expect and shall insist upon the entire relief being passed on in the form of lower prices.

At this point, I would also like to ask manufacturers in all industries, where I have granted excise concessions, to pass on the excise relief to consumers in the form of lower prices. Administrative Ministries concerned are being requested to keep a close watch on the price behaviour of these commodities. I shall not hesitate to withdraw the concessions, wherever there is evidence of manufacturers taking undue advantage of these concessions.

Electronics

We have been using the fiscal mechanism for some time to give a boost to the entire electronics sector. As a result of Government policy, substantial growth has taken place in this sector, giving employment to lakhs of young men and

women. At present, concessional rates of customs duty of 60% or 70% *ad valorem* are available in respect of specified items of machinery for the electronics industry. These concessions have been reviewed. With a view to providing a stimulus and keeping in view the latest advances in technology, I propose to extend a uniform concessional duty of 60% *ad valorem* in respect of 280 items of machinery for the electronics sector.

Customs duty on moulds, tools and dies required by the electronics industry is being reduced further from 60% to 30% *ad valorem*. The coverage of the graded structure of duties for raw materials, piece parts and components for the industry is being enlarged. Polycrystalline silicon will now bear a lower duty of 35% instead of the existing 80%.

Machinery and instruments required for the manufacture of Rural Automatic Exchanges based on indigenous technology will attract a lower rate of duty of 30%. A uniform rate of 100% is being provided in respect of a large number of equipments for telecommunication transmission, satellite communication, switching, data communication terminals, television transmission, studio and sound broadcasting. Non-electronic components of these equipments will bear a lower duty of 80%. With a view to encouraging production of high-tech items like Large-Scale Integrated circuits, micro-processors and other micro-electronics items, import of 22 items of machinery will be allowed at 15% *ad valorem*.

At present, computers, computer systems and peripherals attract varying rates of duty ranging from zero to 147.5%. As a rationalisation measure, a uniform rate of duty of 80% *ad valorem* plus countervailing duty is being provided in respect of all computers, computer systems, computer peripherals and spare parts thereof. Software will continue to attract the existing rates of customs duty at 60% *ad valorem*. As an export incentive, accompanying computer software and start-up spares

Imported under the policy on computer software export, software development and training will be allowed at the rate applicable to the hardware. Computerised Numerically Controlled systems and their parts at present attract a customs duty of 80%. This is being lowered to 55% *ad valorem*. Excise duty on Computerised Numerically Controlled systems is being reduced to 5% *ad valorem*.

Colour TV sets of screen size exceeding 36 cms and of assessable value exceeding Rs. 5,000 per set will now attract an excise duty of Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 1,750. However, such sets of value not exceeding Rs. 5,000 will continue to attract a duty of Rs. 1500 per set as at present. Excise duty on audio magnetic tapes is being enhanced to Rs. 4 per square metre. Blank audio cassettes are being exempted from duty. Excise duty on computer software is being reduced from 25% to 10% *ad valorem*.

Certain other industries also require a boost for their further development. My proposals now cover a number of such industries.

Plastics

The House would recall that the customs duties on various plastic materials, such as LDPE, HDPE, PVC and polypropylene were lowered in September, 1987, in the wake of the steep hike in the international prices of these materials. International prices have since gone up even higher and there is need for further reduction in customs duties. I, therefore, propose to reduce the basic customs duty on LDPE from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000 per tonne and on HDPE from 30 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The auxiliary duty of customs on PVC is proposed to be converted from *ad valorem* to specific, and in the case of suspension grade PVC is being reduced to Rs. 2000 per tonne to give a boost to the plastic

industry and in the case of paste grade to Rs. 4000 per tonne. In the case of polypropylene, auxiliary duty is being reduced from 45 per cent to 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Automotive Sector

In the automotive sector, I propose to extend the concessional rate of 55 per cent customs duty in respect of parts for certain additional components to be manufactured by auto ancillaries for supply to fuel-efficient motor vehicles. Parts of specified as well as additional components of fuel-efficient two-wheelers and light commercial vehicles will now attract a lower rate of custom duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* as against the current rate of 55 per cent *ad valorem*. Concessional rate of customs duty of 55 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of components required for the manufacture of fuel-efficient cars upto 1000 cc under phased manufacturing programme is proposed to be made available for a further period from 1.3.1988 to 31.3.1990. Fuel-efficient motor cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cc manufactured under approved phased manufacturing programme will, however, now attract excise duty at the rate of 30 per cent *ad valorem* instead of the existing 25 per cent.

I propose to reduce the excise duty from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 500 per body in respect of bodies of such three-wheeler autorick-shaws, which are used by the general public in major cities.

Vegetable oils

In order to cut down on imports of vegetable oils, the Government had taken fiscal measures in the previous years so as to encourage domestic production of edible oils. These measures have had encouraging results. As a follow-up of the measures taken in the last two years, I propose to provide total exemption from excise duty in respect of refined safflower oil. Rebate for the use of solvent-extracted cotton seed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati is

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being-increased from Rs. 3250 to Rs. 4000 per tonne. Rebate for the use of indigenous plam oil in the manufacture of vanaspati is also being made available at the rate of Rs. 3250 per tonne. Solvent-extracted sunflower and safflower oils will, henceforth, qualify for rebate at the rate of Rs. 3250 per tonne, if used in the manufacture of vanaspati. I am also proposing an increase in the rate of rebate from Rs. 320 to Rs 640 per tonne for the use of rice bran oil in the manufacture of soaps.

Paper and Paper Board

I propose to reduce the excise duty on paper and paper board manufactured by small paper mills by Rs. 100 per tonne in each of the existing slabs. Paper and paper board manufactured by mills using agricultural residues like cereal straw, bagasse, grasses and jute waste, etc. already attract a lower rate of excise duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 800 per tonne. I propose to reduce this duty further by Rs. 300 per tonne. Concession of 50 per cent of the excise duty available to certain new paper mills upto 31.3.1988 is being continued till 31.3.1990.

Specified items of machinery for manufacture of newsprint are being provided with a concessional rate of customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

I also propose to provide for import of machinery for binding and multi-colour sheet-fed off-set printing machine by registered newspaper establishments at concessional rates of customs duty.

Rolling Bearing Industry

In respect of 21 items of machinery for the rolling bearing industry, a concessional duty of customs at 35 per cent *ad valorem* is being provided.

Watches

With a view to giving a further boost to domestic watch industry, I intend to reduce customs duty from 55 per cent to 35 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of certain

horological machinery and testing instruments. The list of horological raw materials attracting concessional customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* is being enlarged. In addition, my detailed proposals provide for a sound package for certain specified parts.

Glass and glassware

I propose to restore the concessional rate of excise duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of glass and glassware manufactured by the semi-automatic sector.

Energy Conservation

In our industrial processes, many of us have remained rather unresponsive to the need for energy conservation and energy recycling. The concept of energy conservation is still in its infancy in the country and we have to provide some incentive in that direction. Accordingly, 15 specified energy-saving equipments are being exempted from customs duty in excess of 40 per cent *ad valorem*.

Hotels

To promote tourism in the country, certain additional equipments required by hotels are being extended a concessional rate of customs duty of 90 per cent.

Rationalisation Measures

My proposals on the indirect taxes include certain rationalisation measures.

- (a) Industry has found the MODVAT system beneficial. The procedural problems faced in the initial stages have, by and large, been sorted out. I propose to rationalize rates of excise duty in respect of a few commodities, including paints based on synthetic polymers, trailers, furniture, phthalic anhydride and coated textiles as a part of MODVAT corrections.

- (b) The scheme of excise duty concessions applicable to small scale industry relating to air-conditioning and refrigerating appliances and parts thereof is being slightly modified to enable full utilisation of the MODVAT credit.
- (c) I propose to align the excise tariff relating to ferrous and non-ferrous metals and articles thereof with the corresponding chapters of the Harmonised System which would help reduce classification disputes. Tariff rates of excise duty in respect of items relating to iron and steel and copper are being revised. The effective rates of excise duty would by and large be maintained. A uniform rate of excise duty of Rs. 550 per tonne is being prescribed in respect of unmachined forgings and forged products of steel. The basic customs duty on ships, vessels and other floating structures imported for breaking up is being reduced from Rs. 1035 to Rs. 750 per Light Displacement Tonnage.
- (d) Certain proposals for rationalising and rounding off of rates of excise duty in respect of Petroleum products are being made. These proposals have no significant revenue implications.
- (e) The scheme of excise duty concession to manufacturers of tread rubber in the small scale sector is being revised as an anti-evasion measure.
- (f) As an anti-evasion measure, I am also proposing to enhance the basic customs duty in respect of certain compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages to Rs. 80 per litre or 270%, whichever is higher.
- (g) There have been some reports regarding under-invoicing in respect of imports of galvanised steel sheets, tin plates and cold rolled steel sheets. In order to deal with this problem, the basic customs duty in respect of these goods is being converted from *ad valorem*-cum-specific rates into specific rates.
- (h) Specific rates of excise duty in respect of air-conditioners upto 7.5 tonnes capacity are being revised. Specific rates are also being prescribed in respect of air-conditioners exceeding 7.5 tonnes but not exceeding 15 tonnes.
- (i) As an anti-evasion measure, excise duty on paste grade PVC is proposed to be increased from 40% to 60% *ad valorem*. The duty paid on the resin would be available as MODVAT credit. Effective rates of duty on coated textiles are being suitably revised.
- (j) In order to provide protection to the indigenous industry, I am proposing to enhance the basic customs duty in respect of Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate from 70% to 110% and Sodium Ferrocyanide from 70% to 100% and iron powder from 40% to 70%. The basic customs duty in respect of palm nuts and kernels is also proposed to be raised from 60% to 200% *ad valorem*.

Legislative changes and other changes of minor significance: Apart from the above proposals, certain amendments have also been proposed in the Finance Bill effecting changes in the excise and

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customs tariffs. These amendments are basically enabling provisions without any major revenue significance. Besides, there are a few minor proposals for continuing, amending or rescinding existing notifications including one for giving retrospective effect to an amending notification. To save the precious time of the House, I do not wish to dwell on them. I am also providing for amendment of some of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, details of which are in the Finance bill. A few amendments to the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, are also proposed, so as to align the definitions of certain goods of special importance with reference to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

Copies of notifications giving effect to the changes in the customs and excise duties effective from 1st March, 1988 will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Anti-smuggling drive: Our anti-smuggling efforts yielded a seizure of Rs. 250 crores of contraband goods in 1987 which is the highest ever. I have instructed the concerned authorities to relentlessly continue the drive against smuggling, tax evasion and black money. I also seek the active cooperation of the State Governments, as it is with their assistance that we can succeed in this task. I hope and trust that the State Governments will also mount active steps against hoarding, black-marketing, smuggling and sale of smuggled goods.

Revenue effect: Details of all the pluses and minuses in respect of individual items covered in my proposals are in the Explanatory Memorandum to the Finance Bill. In the aggregate, my proposals in respect of Customs and Central Excise duties outlined above are likely to yield additional revenue of Rs. 515.75 crores from Customs duties and Rs. 749.17 crores from Excise duties. The concessions and reliefs aggregate to Rs. 209.44 crores on the Customs side and Rs. 509.79 crores on the Excise side. The net additional revenue from Customs duties would, thus, be Rs.

306.31 crores and that from Excise duties Rs. 239.38 crores. In Excise duties, the Centre's share would be Rs. 117.23 crores and that of States, Rs. 122.15 crores. Out of the total net additional yield of Rs. 545.59 crores, the Centre's share would be Rs. 423.54 crores and that of the States, Rs. 122.15 crores.

Taking into account the additional yield from the modifications proposed in direct and indirect taxes and the revision announced a few days ago in postal tariffs, the year end deficit for the next year is estimated at Rs. 7484 crores. Government reiterates its determination to closely monitor expenditure, maximise collection of revenues and contain the budgetary deficit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in framing the Budget proposals, my guiding principle has been the need to boost agriculture, help the poor and generate more employment, investment and growth. India's achievements since Independence are the result of the untiring efforts of all our people. Every section of our people has contributed to build the country's economy. No single section or region or group can claim exclusive credit for it. The nation's Parliament as the supreme forum of our democracy has also made an invaluable contribution. In all humility, may I take this opportunity to request through you, Sir, all the Hon'ble Members of parliament, to make this year's debate on the budget a participatory and constructive endeavour to evolve a nationally accepted strategy to achieve our goals.

Let us be proud of what all of us together have been able to do and if there are any inadequacies or deficiencies, let us overcome them collectively. Let us all join in the exciting task of India's economic development and do so by making it a common fraternal partnership of the entire Indian people. As our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi said a couple of months ago:

"Our socialism is our own. It is not a foreign transplant. It is not cast in someone else's ideological mould. It

is rooted in our own history, our culture, our realities; Ganghiji enjoined us to work for the Daridra Narayan, to wipe every tear from every eye. This constitutes the moral imperative of our socialism."

This is also the message that this Budget seeks to convey. Sir, I now commend this budget to the House.

MR. SPEAKER. I commend your endurance also, Sir.

(Interruptions)

19.05 hrs.

[English]

FINANCE BILL* 1988

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the

financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill has been introduced.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.00 a.m. on 1st March, 1988.

19.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 1, 1988/Phalguna 11, 1909 (Saka).

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 29.2.1988.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.